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MODERN LIBRARY WORK: ITS AIMS AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

AS SUGGESTED BY THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The work of the recent St. Louis conference of the American Library Association perhaps does not form so good a basis for a general summing up of the aims and achievements of modern library work in America as might some of the previous conferences; but as strongly emphasizing many of the highest of these aims and tendencies, it was unequalled in the annals of the Association. It was intended, as President Putnam said in his opening address, to deal at this meeting with the larger phases of the library movement; to the neglect, if necessary, of the customary discussions of practical detail. The cosmopolitan character of the attendance and the scientific elevation of the themes gave to all the work a character that fairly represents the increasing breadth and elevation of modern library aims in general.

One of the chief ideals of modern library work, as of all economic and social life, is coöperation. No bibliothecal body has ever emphasized and developed this fundamental social aim as has the American Library Association,—not forgetting the work of the Royal Society or the Institut de Bibliographie. Its achievements in this line are well known,—the Poole's Index and its successors and imitators; the standardization of methods in cataloguing, and in cards and other materials; the adoption of the metrical system of measurements; the publication of catalogue cards, coöperative lists of periodicals, the 'A.L.A.' Catalogue, and so on. The St. Louis conference showed much coöperative work, of one sort or another, being done in Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, France, and Great Britain; and the cosmopolitan character of modern library aims was illustrated by such results of coöperation on an international scale as the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the Zürich Index, and the work of the Institut de Bibliographie, by the proposals to extend international catalogues to official literature, historical periodicals, and manuscripts, and by the Handbook of Learned Societies. It took concrete form in two proposals for organized international coöperation, on both of which special committees were appointed: Mr. Jast's proposition from the Library Association of the United Kingdom for coöperation with the

'A. L. A.' in establishing uniform cataloguing rules, and the suggestion of President Putnam and President Francis for the affiliation of the library associations of Europe and America.

The most significant recent result of coöperation is undoubtedly the published catalogue card, as developed especially by the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, and the Publishing Board of the 'A. L. A.' Librarians are no longer tolerant of the economic waste of expending over and over again the expert work required in cataloguing, and the mechanical work in reduplicating cards by manuscript. The present aim is to relegate manuscript work in cataloguing to the same position now occupied by manuscript processes in the production of books. Two indications of aim and achievement in this field are Mr. Lane's proposal of coöperation to supplement existing card publication, and the announcement that printed cards for all the titles in the new 'A. L. A.' Catalogue would be distributed by the Library of Congress. The significance of this latter plan lies in the fact that it affords a method of utilizing card publication by the small library, whereas this system has hitherto been chiefly of advantage to the large libraries.

Another more or less distinctively modern aim of American library workers is to encourage scientific bibliography—that most important aid to the librarian's work. This idea was indicated at the St. Louis conference by the formation in connection with the meeting of the Association, and largely from among its members, of the American Bibliographical Society. The membership and officers of this new organization are such as point most encouragingly to marked results in the bibliographical field.

One of the most significant movements in modern scientific library administration in America was represented at St. Louis in the meeting of the state librarians. When the 'A. L. A.' was formed, and for ten years afterward, there were hardly half a dozen librarians in America to whom the word 'archive' meant anything practical. Today archival science is developed to a high degree in many states. To the careful observer of library progress there are few achievements in American library work so valuable in themselves and so promising of future scientific usefulness as that of which Mr. Owen's work in Alabama is perhaps the best type, but which is now being done in many states.

Perhaps, after all, most of the indications of achievement brought out at the St. Louis meeting might be grouped as efforts tending to promote the familiar triple aim, 'the best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost.'

The aim to secure the best reading was typically illustrated by the 'A. L. A.' Catalogue, distributed at this time. The modern library idea is to guide the reader, and especially to guide the librarian who is to guide the reader, to the best literature. To this end there are now many publications issued each year intended to aid in the selection of books, but the new 'A. L. A.' Catalogue, whatever may be said in criticism of its details, stands as the type and personification of the spirit of helpfulness in selection that is one of the definite aims of modern library work. Other straws pointing in the same direction were the appointment of a committee to coöperate with Mr. Thompson in the preparation of his work on fiction, and in the demand of the library commissions for special select lists to be used in their work.

In its efforts to serve the 'largest number,' modern library work has taken on an immense number of secondary aims and activities, many of which were in evidence at St. Louis. The modern aspect of this general aim may be said to be this: to educate continuously every member of the community. This purpose takes the special form of (1) coöperation with the work of the schools, and (2) continuing the work of the school from the point where the school lays it down, and carrying it to the end of life. This has become one of the most generally recognized aims, and has been the inspiration of much of the best and most aggressive work in the popular library field. It was mentioned by Mr. Dewey, the most untiring promoter of the conception, and was implied by the work of the library commissions.

Another modern aspect of this aim to serve the largest number was illustrated by the special exhibit at St. Louis of the Pennsylvania Free Circulating Library for the Blind. This exhibit is a type of the tendency to provide for the special needs of every worthy class in the community, and makes evident the remarkable progress in recent years in the provision for this particular class by the public libraries.

The purpose to provide for every class and condition of men has its counterpart in a growing tendency to provide all sorts and conditions of things for all. Musical scores are now supplied in many libraries, and Mr. Dewey's address on the limits of state aid advocated the purchase of pictures, lantern-slides, perforated rolls for mechanical music, etc. While this idea opened the way to some pleasantries about 'enriching the repertory of the organ-grinder,' and a pretended fear that the principle would lead to rivalry with the pawn-shop, it represented a recognized aim to serve every man's peculiar intellectual need through the medium of the library.

Still another aspect of this aim to serve the many may be found in the so-called missionary work of pushing out the library frontiers by the founding of new collections. This missionary spirit in modern library work permeates radically the whole atmosphere; modern librarians are irrepressible expansionists. The best result of this spirit is shown in the work of the state library commissions. A league of these commissions was formed at this conference and active steps are being taken to promote its work. The same spirit was also especially indicated at St. Louis by the decision to hold the Association's next annual meeting at Portland, for the avowed purpose of doing what could be done to promote the extension of libraries in the Northwest.

Another indication of this same general aim of serving the largest number may be seen in the extension of their service rendered by the already established libraries. To this aspect belongs what is known as 'library extension,' in its narrower sense, — library lectures and devices intended to encourage the use of libraries or to extend their field of influence in the community. Mr. Jast's paper was something of a revelation to many of the greater results accomplished in this direction by British as compared with American libraries.

Connected with this improvement in the use of present facilities is the matter of the inter-library loan. The progress made in this direction of supplementing the facilities of libraries by lending to one another was clearly brought forth at St. Louis; but more clearly still was brought out the fact of the inferiority as yet in this regard of American achievement to European. However, the very knowledge of such inferiority establishes a stimulus, and it may be said that one of the most definite aims brought out by this conference is the extension of the inter-library loan. This in turn brought forth what may be called a sub-aim, — the determination to secure, if practicable, some reform in the rates of postage for library books necessary before the inter-library loan system can be properly developed.

Perhaps one of the most suggestive indications as to the tendency in library expansion was the discussion of the conference over the limits of state aid, and similar questions raised at the meetings of the state librarians and the state library commissions. There is a significant growth in the tendency to apply to the fostering of library interests in the state the same principles that have been applied to its schools; and state commissions, travelling libraries, travelling librarians, grants, and other fostering aids are being more and more freely extended, and are resulting in very remarkable

success in the way of serving the greatest number.

The problem of how to secure at the least cost all the worthy objects touched upon in the foregoing statements is one that gives the modern library worker a great deal of concern. Low cost to the individual user must, in the last analysis, be inseparable from economy of administration. It is true that profuseness of state or municipal aid does not involve any direct expense to the non-tax-paying reader, who is perhaps in the majority. But such profuseness, if not economically administered, means for the individual user so much less advantage; or, in short, it increases the cost to him of what advantages he does enjoy. At any event, economy in purchase and economy in administration are two very live problems of modern library work. The matter of economy in purchase was represented at St. Louis by the remarkably interesting report of the committee on relations with the book trade, concerning economical methods of purchase and especially the matter of increased cost of books to libraries under the present net price system of book publishing.

To the subject of economy belongs also the remarkable growth of organization in library administration. Attention was directed to this, first of all, by the fact that the Librarian of Congress was the President of the conference; then by the fact that many of the ablest participants in the conference were heads of departments of one or another of the great libraries; then by the fact, emphasized by President Putnam in his address, that there are now fifty-nine libraries in America having over 300,000 volumes each; and, finally, by the facts brought out in the report on gifts regarding the Carnegie branch libraries, especially those in New York and Philadelphia. The marked development of the great libraries and the multiplication of their activities have demanded a corresponding development of their organization. Subdivision of labor, the analysis and coördination of different functions in different departments, — in short, all the matters belonging to the economical administration of a great business, have had earnest attention and show striking results. Without any depreciation of the work of the great public municipal libraries which have shown such expansion and development of organization in their branch systems, or the work of such libraries as the State Library at Albany, the John Crerar Library, the Columbia University Library, and others, it will not be invidious to say that the Library of Congress offers an example of concrete achievement in the way of multiplied activities, well organized on economical lines and producing practical results,

that is probably unequalled in the modern library world, except by the work of Panizzi. Yet it is fair to say, too, that this spirit of practical business organization is also producing among many of the smaller libraries some most interesting results in the way of sharp organization and economy through subordination of function—that primary aspect of economical administration by which the more highly paid is not allowed to do the work of the less highly paid. The removal of this latter standing reproach against the old-fashioned organization is closely connected with the question of skilled labor, and the library schools have greatly helped in developing both theory and application by tending to draw the line between skilled and unskilled labor. It may be noted in this connection that the multiplication of branch libraries and distributing stations reduces the cost to the individual user by saving him time and money in getting at the books.

Any account of the aims and achievements of American libraries as suggested by the St. Louis conference would be incomplete without reference to the fact, brought out in the meeting by President Putnam, that at the time of the Louisiana Purchase America had but one hundred libraries, with 50,000 volumes; whereas today she has 10,000 libraries, with more than 50,000,000 volumes. This in itself is a splendid record of achievement, but it is not the end. It is a primary aim of American libraries collectively to have at least one copy of every book needed for serious use in this country. Assuming that 5,000,000 of the best foreign books form the ultimate basis, it is true that probably half of this number may be found in American libraries; and ninety per cent. of the remainder are easily obtainable, either in the originals or in fac-simile reproduction. This particular development of our American libraries is an aim second only to the vital practical purpose of serving the life-long education of the average citizen. The splendid contributions now made by municipal, state, and national authorities, supplemented by remarkable gifts from private sources (shown in the St. Louis report to amount to more than \$6,000,000 and 137,000 volumes during the previous year), is producing a record of results on both counts of which we may well be proud. But there is still much to do, and one of the chief aims of modern library work must be to make the consciousness of the necessity of library work for the education of the mass of the people and the progress of the higher civilization so vivid and ever present that means for essential development of all varied activities may be multiplied.

ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON.
President American Library Association.

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN AMERICA.

Bibliography begins to be cultivated only after many other literary and scientific studies are already well established. It depends upon the existence of large collections of books in which its facts may be industriously gathered; it is seldom pursued for pecuniary profit; it implies a certain leisure on the part of well-informed persons who, not having the spark of genius that kindles original production, are content to review what others have done and have the skill to record it in systematic ways and make it useful to those who, basing their work on facts already established, carry forward the outposts of discovery.

Another task that engages the bibliographer is the unravelling of some of the perplexities that beset the history of human progress, where, because of the failure of the ordinary records, the succession of events or the relations of cause and effect have to be painfully determined by out-of-the-way investigations and by inferences drawn from sources where the less-instructed reader would not expect to find help, until at last the truth comes out with new distinctness. Such is the work of the historical bibliographer, especially in everything that connects itself with the history of the book, printed or manuscript, and upon his help the historian proper must often depend.

A humbler service, but a most useful one, is that of the commonplace bibliographer, the practical librarian whose time and strength are given to answering the every-day questions which the readers in his library ask. If he has the happy faculty of quickly taking the point of view of the inquirer, and the instinct that tells him where to direct his search, he accumulates a store of practical bibliographical information which may become highly valuable, and if he does his work systematically he is prepared to serve the cause of bibliography by shaping his material into numberless hand-lists and reading guides such as every library bulletin is glad to print.

All these varieties of bibliographical activity,—the record of production, the historical study, and the popular guide,—have begun to flourish on American soil. Careful and thorough work has been carried on in each field, and in paths that lead from one field to another, and favorable conditions have not been lacking. Considering the fact that bibliographical studies are relatively young with us, it is remarkable how little work of a slipshod character has been put forth and how much work, undertaken on an elaborate scale and depending for its value on great accuracy and completeness, is already under way.

The practical bibliography, also,—not the

dreary list of mere titles that simply appals the inquirer, but the well-digested guide, illuminated by every appropriate device of classification, annotation, and selection, that forms a genuine help to the student, starting him straight, directing his steps, giving him useful clues, and saving him from pitfalls, — this kindly, serviceable, informal bibliography appears now and then, and is as welcome as a well-informed and keen-eyed friend. Justin Winsor's 'Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution,' Adams's 'Manual of Historical Literature,' Channing and Hart's 'Guide to the Study of American History,' Gross's 'Bibliography of British Municipal History,' Bowker and Iles's 'Reader's Guide in Economic, Social, and Political Science,' — these are good examples. The annotated bibliographies issued by the American Library Association on fine arts and music, on American history, on children's books, and on reference books have the same practical end in view, and have been found actually serviceable.

Among the more elaborate bibliographical enterprises of the day are the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature,' to which the United States contributes its share through the Smithsonian Institution; the catalogue of the Library of Congress, printed in card form so that it may be duplicated and maintained complete in twenty-five depository libraries, and so that every library may incorporate into its own catalogue whatever separate titles it can use; the catalogue of the Surgeon General's Library in Washington, practically a great classified bibliography of medicine and the most extensive in existence, stretching out already to twenty-five quarto volumes and containing a million and a quarter entries; the 'Index Medicus,' a classified index to current medical periodicals and publications, begun in 1879 and continued down to June, 1899, when the great expense of the work compelled its suspension, but renewed in 1903 with the help of the Carnegie Institution; various bibliographies published in card form, covering zoölogy (103,000 titles to January 1, 1904, published in Zurich, but American in its plan and administration), botany (8,000 titles, issued by the Torrey Botanical Club), new American botanical species (30,000 titles, prepared at first by Miss Day of the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, and now by Miss Clark of the Department of Agriculture), agriculture (2,800 titles, issued by the same department), the contents of 250 current learned periodicals (21,000 titles, printed under the care of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association), and, to mention one older work, Sabin's 'Dictionary of Books relating to America,' a monument of patient labor,

suspended in the midst of the letter 'S' in 1891, but with a prospect of continuation in the near future. Excellent bibliographical work of another kind has been done by various printing clubs in republishing rare books and in issuing careful monographs on the history of the printed book in its various aspects.

Shorter contributions of an historico-bibliographical nature found for a brief period a medium for publication in 'The Bibliographer,' edited during the first five months of its existence (January to May, 1902), by Paul Leicester Ford, and continued after his death by the publishers, Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., until June, 1903. Articles of a bibliographical character occasionally appear in the library journals, or in the literary and historical periodicals; but in general the former journals concern themselves almost exclusively with matters of library administration, and the latter hold that strictly bibliographical contributions interest but a limited number of their readers.

What shall be the task of the new Bibliographical Society of America? What kind of bibliographical work shall it take up, and in what way can it be most helpful to the progress of American bibliography? It has no endowment and cannot expect to have one, at least until it has proved its usefulness and shown that it can be trusted to administer its affairs wisely. Depending upon the yearly fees of its members, it cannot take up great projects requiring generous and continued support, such as only governments or endowments can afford. Such projects, however, may for the present be safely trusted to the Carnegie Institution, to the Library of Congress (if its present liberal and enlightened policy continues to receive the support of Congress), and to some of the larger societies, such as the American Historical Association.

Bibliography of a popular kind, — the current recommendation of good books, the preparation of reading lists on current topics, and the compilation of more extensive works, if their principal field of usefulness is in public libraries, may be left to the larger libraries, to some of the library commissions, and especially to the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, which enjoys the use of a fund of \$100,000, established by Mr. Carnegie, the income of which is to be applied primarily to the prosecution of just such work.

To edit a good journal of bibliography, — one which should be a medium for the publication of articles in the field of historical and descriptive bibliography, should keep its readers informed of work in progress and preserve a record of work published elsewhere, and should gather up the news in regard to books, new and

old, which book-lovers want to know, — such would be a useful task not at present performed by any other agency in America, and it is to be hoped that the new Society may be able to take up this function and discharge it successfully. Such an enterprise, however, cannot be entered upon unadvisedly, and the Society must be assured that material of an interesting character exists in sufficient abundance, that contributors who have the time and inclination to put it into shape are ready to do so, and that readers will be willing to support such a periodical by their subscriptions.

There is other appropriate work, also, for the Society to take up, such as the publication of certain useful bibliographical records or compilations which depend upon material to be found in different places and which can therefore best be prepared by coöperation. One such catalogue has been announced as its first publication, — a 'List of Incunabula in American Libraries.' Other publications of a similar character suggested to the Council of the Society include a list of early manuscripts in American libraries; a list of special collections in American libraries, designed to show inquirers where material relating to their special studies can best be found, and indicating the character of the material accessible; a classified list of current bibliographical records, including not only journals which make bibliographical records their principal aim, but also those which regularly contain, in addition to other matter, reviews, lists, or notices of works on particular subjects.

Other possibilities of larger scope lie hazily in the distance, — such as a comprehensive bibliography of all American publications; a bibliography of bibliographies on a more complete and extended scale than has been attempted before; a list of periodicals accessible in American libraries; and other similar dreams that the enthusiastic bibliographer often revels in. But these all belong to a later stage in the Society's history, if they are to come into its history at all, for they demand wide coöperation and the maintenance of a strong staff of paid workers.

Whatever the Society undertakes to do, it is evident that it should strive to make its membership desirable to all classes of book lovers, — book makers (authors and publishers), book sellers, book distributors (librarians), book collectors, and book readers. It hopes to become a common meeting place for all these interests, and to find the means to perform some useful service in which many will coöperate and which will be acceptable to all.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE.

President Bibliographical Society of America.

The New Books.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.*

Rossetti once said of Mr. Watts-Dunton that he 'had sought obscurity as other poets seek fame.' There may be a trifling exaggeration in the statement, but it is certainly true that this distinguished man of letters has been careless of his reputation, has left it to shift for itself, and has never resorted to anything like self-advertisement. He has even neglected the precautions that most writers take naturally and as a matter of course for the permanent preservation of their work, and has throughout his career remained indifferent to the applause of the larger public. Thus it came about that 'Aylwin' was withheld from publication for many years after it was written, that the poems were widely scattered in print — or even lent in manuscript form to friends, and lost — but not collected into a volume until a comparatively recent date, and that the great mass of the critical writings must still be sought in the files of the periodicals to which they were first contributed. This condition of things, a cause of deep regret to those of us who long ago learned to honor the name of Theodore Watts, was remedied in part some six or seven years ago by the publication of 'Aylwin' and 'The Coming of Love,' and some further remedy is now offered by the volume which serves as the subject of the present review, and which has been prepared with the consent of Mr. Watts-Dunton by one of his younger friends.

The object of Mr. Douglas in this work is to give a general view of the man and his writings. As far as the man is concerned, the work is by no means a formal biography, but rather a series of dissolving views of a strong personality, illustrative of his wide interests, his varied scholarly acquirements, the keenness and sympathy of his critical temper, and the genius for friendship which has brought to him richer rewards than fall to the lot of many men of letters, however fortunately they may be circumstanced. As far as the writings are concerned, Mr. Douglas leaves them to speak for themselves, for something like two-thirds of his book is occupied with reprinted essays and poems, or fragmentary illustrations of the longer compositions. His own commentary is rambling and possibly overwrought, but will be found serviceable as a sort of connective tissue whereby the reprinted passages are held together, or as a sort of transparent jelly in which they are embedded. We could have

*THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON. *Post Critic, Novelist.* By James Douglas. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

spared the extracts from 'Aylwin' and 'The Coming of Love,' since those books are now within everybody's reach, but we are heartily grateful for the reprinted criticism, since that has been hitherto practically inaccessible. As the purpose of the work was to represent its subject in his triune character of critic, poet, and writer of imaginative prose, all three species of composition had to be included in something like equal measure, but it is for the critical writing alone that the volume is really to be treasured.

Even in this character, we are bound to regard it as a makeshift. The writer whom Mr. Swinburne has called 'the first critic of our time, perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any age,' is not to be preserved for posterity by any collection of extracts; nothing less than his entire work will satisfy the student and lover of literature. No matter if it 'would fill several folio volumes,' it is too precious to be lost, and too uniformly weighty to be sifted. It is fundamental criticism, of the type which Coleridge has hitherto chiefly represented in our literature, and it has an insight equal to that of Coleridge, besides resting upon a basis of knowledge broader than was possessed by the older critic, with all his excursions into strange poetical and philosophical realms. It must all be brought together at some time, and if its author is unwilling to do us this final service, it must be done for us (and for him) by another hand.

As a student of the poetry of his and our own time, Mr. Watts-Dunton has seen clearly that a new spirit has come over the most refined contemporary thought as exercised in imaginative directions, and this manifestation he has happily named 'The Renaissance of Wonder.' We are not sure that this is 'the greatest philosophical generalization of our time,' as Mr. Douglas seems to think it, but it is a felicitous phrase, in any event, and makes a text for a singularly penetrative piece of critical writing. A special introduction to one of the later editions of 'Aylwin' first introduced the words to the public.

'The phrase, the Renaissance of Wonder, merely indicates that there are two great impulses governing man, and probably not man only, but the entire world of conscious life: the impulse of acceptance—the impulse to take unchallenged and for granted all the phenomena of the outer world as they are—and the impulse to confront these phenomena with eyes of inquiry and wonder.'

In the noteworthy essay contributed to the new edition of Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' this principle is carefully elaborated.

'It would seem that something works as inevitably and as logically as a physical law in the yearning which societies in a certain stage of devel-

opment show to get away, as far as possible, from the condition of the natural man; to get away from that despised condition not only in material affairs, such as dress, domestic arrangements and economies, but also in the fine arts and in intellectual methods, till, having passed that inevitable stage, each society is liable to suffer (even if it does not in some cases actually suffer) a reaction, when nature and art are likely again to take the place of convention and artifice.'

Speaking of the sense of wonder that came into English literature with the Elizabethan *éclosion*, the author goes on to say:

'It is that kind of wonder which filled the souls of Spenser, of Marlowe, of Shakespeare, of Webster, of Ford, of Cyril Tournour, and of the old ballads: it is that poetical attitude which the human mind assumes when confronting those unseen powers of the universe who, if they did not weave the web in which man finds himself entangled, dominate it.'

Twice since the 'spacious times' of which these words are written has the same sort of reaction from reality been witnessed in our literature: a hundred years ago we called it the romantic revival; in our own time Mr. Watts-Dunton calls it the renaissance of wonder. It seems to be the same thing over again, although in its latest appearance it assumes a more regulated form, and its vagabond tendencies are more strictly restrained by the greater amount of exact knowledge at our command.

When in the mood of romance or of wonder, whichever we may call it, the spirit tries to get away, not only from reality of the barren practical sort, but also from self-consciousness. Mr. Watts-Dunton brings out this fact very strikingly when he contrasts the genuine with the sophisticated type of nature-worship.

'How hateful is the word "experience" in the mouth of the *littérateurs*. They all seem to think that this universe exists to educate them, and that they should write books about it. They never look on a sunrise without thinking what an experience it is; how it is educating them for bookmaking. It is this that so often turns the true Nature-worshipper away from books altogether, that makes him bless with what at times seems such malicious fervour those two great benefactors of the human race, Caliph Omar and Warburton's cook.'

The impulse which led to the writing of these lines is that which forced the writer to reject, with sure instinct, Arnold's famous definition of poetry as a 'criticism of life.' The truth of the matter is that poetry is not life criticised but life expressed, with intensity and clarity, and that just so far as poetry becomes criticism it ceases to do its proper office. Closely allied with this repudiation is that of 'the modern Carlylean heresy of work,' concerning which we read:

'It is not a little singular that this heresy of the sacredness of work should be most flourishing at the very time when the sophism on which it was originally built is exploded; the sophism, we mean, that Nature herself is the result of Work, whereas she is the result of growth. One would have thought

that this was the very time for recognizing what the sophism has blinded us to, that Nature's permanent temper—whatever may be said of this or that mood of hers—is the temper of Sport, that her pet abhorrence, which is said to be a vacuum, is really Work. We see this clearly enough in what are called the lower animals—whether it be a tiger or a gazelle, a ferret or a coney, a bat or a butterfly—the final cause of the existence of every conscious thing is that it should sport. For this end it was that "the great Vishnu yearned to create a world." Yet over the toiling and moiling world sits Moloch Work, while those whose hearts are withering up with hatred of him are told by certain writers to fall down before him and pretend to love.

One of the most eloquent of the essays here reproduced for us by Mr. Douglas has for its subject the Bible, and more particularly the Book of Psalms, and was published as long ago as 1877 in 'The Athenæum.' From this essay we wish to make several quotations.

"A great living savant has characterized the Bible as "a collection of the rude imaginings of Syria," "the worn-out old bottle of Judaism into which the generous new wine of science is being poured." The great savant was angry when he said so. The "new wine" of science is a generous vintage, undoubtedly, and deserves all the respect it gets from us; so do those who make it and serve it out; they have so much intelligence; they are so honest and so fearless. But whatever may become of their wine in a few years, when the wine-dealers shall have passed away, when the savant is forgotten as any star-gazer of Chaldea,—the "old bottle" is going to be older yet,—the Bible is going to be eternal. For that which decides the vitality of any book is precisely that which decides the value of any human soul—not the knowledge it contains, but simply the attitude it assumes towards the universe, unseen as well as seen. The attitude of the Bible is just that which every soul must, in its highest and truest moods, always assume—that of a wise wonder in front of such a universe as this—that of a noble humility before a God such as He "in whose great Hand we stand."

And the secret of the English Bible is that it is written in the Great Style, which, "Both in literature and in life, is unconscious power and unconscious grace in one. . . . Out of the twenty-three thousand and more verses into which the Bible has been divided, no one can find a vulgar verse; for the Great Style allows the stylist to touch upon any subject with no risk of defilement. That is why style in literature is virtue. To reproduce the Great Style of the original in a Western idiom, the happiest combination of circumstances was necessary. . . . That noble heroism—born of faith in God and belief in the high duties of man—which we have lost for the hour—was in the very atmosphere that hung over the island. And style in real life, which now, as a consequence of our loss, does not exist at all among Englishmen, and only among a very few English women—having given place in all classes to manner—flourished then in all its charm. And in literature it was the same: not even the euphuism imported from Spain could really destroy or even seriously damage the then national sense of style."

These extracts from a remarkable essay must suffice, although it is hard to refrain from quoting also what is said of the contrast between

the Psalms in the Authorized Version, and their doggerellized perversion by Hopkins and Sternhold, Tate and Brady. For the 'Hopkins element' must be taken into account by all who would understand the English character.

'When St. Augustine landed here with David' he found not only Odin, but Hopkins, a heathen then in possession of the soil.'

Leaving these serious matters, we will now devote what little space remains us to such bits of anecdote as may seem best to illustrate the lighter side of this absorbing book. Professor Minto, in charge of 'The Examiner,' was the first editor to secure the regular services of Theodore Watts as a contributor. The first article which he wrote for that paper was the occasion of the following scene, which took place on the evening of the day when the article had appeared, and at the house of W. B. Scott.

'Bell Scott, who took a great interest in the "Examiner," was especially inquisitive about the new writer. After having in vain tried to get from Minto the name of the writer, he went up to Watts, and said: "I would give almost anything to know who the writer is who appears in the "Examiner" for the first time today." "What makes you inquire about it?" said Watts. "What is the interest attaching to the writer of such fantastic stuff as that? Surely it is the most mannered writing that has appeared in the "Examiner" for a long time!" Then, turning to Minto, he said: "I can't think, Minto, what made you print it at all." Scott, who had a most exalted opinion of Watts as a critic, was considerably abashed at this, and began to endeavour to withdraw some of his enthusiastic remarks. This set Minto laughing aloud, and thus the secret got out.'

Mr. Watts-Dunton's first meeting with Borrow is described in his introduction to 'Lavengro,' Borrow figuring under the fictitious name of Dereham.

'Dereham loved Richmond Park, and he seemed to know every tree. I found also that he was extremely learned in deer, and seemed familiar with every dappled coat which, washed and burnished by the showers, seemed to shine in the sun like metal. Of course, I observed him closely, and I began to wonder whether I had encountered, in the silvery-haired giant striding by my side, with a vast umbrella under his arm, a true "Child of the Open Air." "Did a true Child of the Open Air ever carry a gigantic green umbrella that would have satisfied Sarah Gamp herself?" I murmured to Gordon, while Dereham lingered under a tree and, looking round the Park, said in a dreamy way, "Old England! Old England!"'

Probably the most interesting of all these personal passages is that which relates the conversation between the author and Mr. Lowell upon the occasion of their first meeting, but it is too long to quote, and will not suffer mutilation.

This fascinating book tempts to endless quotation and comment, but it is just as easy to stop here as it would be later on. A final word should be said of the illustrations, which include

Welsh and English landscapes, works of art by Rossetti and others, and both outside and inside views of The Pines, which for many years has been the joint home of Mr. Watts-Dunton and the great poet with whose name his own will forever be associated. It is not for rhetorical effect that Mr. Swinburne has just dedicated the new collected edition of his poems 'to my best and dearest friend,' or that he further says:

'It is nothing to me that what I write should find immediate or general acceptance; it is much to know that on the whole it has won for me the right to address this dedication and inscribe this edition to you.'

A few intimate glimpses of this association are given us from time to time by Mr. Douglas, but we are deprived of anything more than these glimpses by the unwillingness of both Mr. Watts-Dunton and Mr. Swinburne to permit the privacy of their home to be unveiled.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE STORY OF OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY.*

Some years ago a plan was formed to produce a series of 'Contributions to American Library History,' to be edited and published under the auspices of the Library of Congress. Such a series of volumes, prepared according to a uniform plan, can not fail to prove of great interest, not only to librarians, but to all interested in the history of American civilization, as describing the development of one of the most potent agencies for culture. The volume under review is the first to appear, and it is very fitting that it should deal with the institution that has grown to be, in fact if not in name, the library of the nation. It deals with the formative period of the Library of Congress, ending with the appointment by Abraham Lincoln of Ainsworth R. Spofford to be its librarian. A second volume will deal with Mr. Spofford's administration and the short incumbency of Mr. Young, and a third volume will treat of the other libraries belonging to the general government.

Mr. Johnston has taken great pains to collect a tremendous mass of material from both official and private sources. Congressional documents, the minutes of the Library Committee since 1830 (those kept during the early years were destroyed in the fire of 1814, and from 1814 to 1830 no records of its proceedings seem to have been made), files of newspapers and periodicals, such as 'The National Intelligencer,' 'The Washington Republic,' and 'The North American Review,' as well as the writings of many

contemporary authors, have been searched and abstracted, and the abstracts orderly arranged and connected by a narrative. The result is a truly documentary history of over five hundred pages. An enumeration of the chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the work. They are as follows: Conditions before 1800; Establishment of the Library, 1800-1805; Growth of the Library, 1805-1814; Destruction of the old Library and Purchase of the Jefferson Library; The Development of the Library, 1814-1829; The Library in Politics; The Development of the Library, 1829-1851; Development of the Library, 1852-1864; Other Libraries of Congress and of the Government; The Smithsonian Institution and Plans for a National Library.

The documents reprinted in the last chapter cast a curious reflection on the appreciation which Congress up to that time had shown towards its library. In fact, Congress never regarded it as being more than its name implied, a library established for the use of its members. That the privilege of using the library was from the beginning open to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and was gradually extended to the judges of the Supreme Court, to foreign ministers, to the heads of departments, and then to all officers of the government, serves only to emphasize this narrow point of view. Voices were heard, however, almost from its establishment, urging that it ought indeed to be the Library of the Nation, and claiming for it a wider scope and a larger usefulness than it could have if merely intended for the members of Congress and the officials of the government. As the years went by, its scope was enlarged, and its collections outgrew the original purpose of its founders. But Congress still treated it as merely an adjunct to itself.

The history of the Library during the period covered by Mr. Johnston's first volume is largely one of slow accumulation, disastrous fires, and congressional indifference. But it is also a history of large plans. Scientific men and writers in current periodicals were tireless in outlining plans for its development, and many members of the Joint Committee on the Library took a deep interest in its welfare. Among the successive members of the committee we find men like John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, George Perkins Marsh, Rufus Choate, Horace Mann, and Charles Francis Adams. 'The principal function of the committee,' the author states, 'was the selection of books for the Library.' But no uniform plan was followed. Mahlon Dickerson, who was chairman from 1817 to 1828, 'would have made it a library of science'; Edward Everett, who served on the committee, though never as chairman, from

*HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. By William Dawson Johnston. Volume I., 1800-1864. Washington: Government Printing Office.

1825 to 1835, 'would have made it a library of literature; still other members of the committee thought it necessary to cater to the various tastes and peculiar fancies of divers and many members of Congress, members of the diplomatic corps, heads of departments, and others to whom the privileges of the Library were extended, who wanted anything new, and everything, if possible, entertaining.' One member of the committee proposed a plan 'of filling up each department of the Library in succession,' and a contemporary writer 'said that under the proper direction the annual appropriation of \$5,000 might be so utilized as to make the Library in twenty years one of the first libraries in the world. It might even have been possible,' Mr. Johnston adds, 'by agreeing further to buy great collections of books as opportunities offered, to have made the Library the first of the great libraries of the world.' At this period the prices of books in the antiquarian market were still very moderate; few American collectors had yet appeared on the scene. But the Library of Congress was not in the field, and to European booksellers 'America meant chiefly New York and Providence.'

It was in 1790 that a committee of Congress, with Representative Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts as chairman, was appointed 'to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of Congress, with an estimate of the expense, and the best mode of procuring them.' The committee reported in June, recommending an appropriation of \$1,000. The report was laid on the table. Not until 1800, upon the removal of the Capital to Washington, was the matter again taken up; the sum of \$5,000 was then appropriated 'for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress.' At first no annual appropriations were made for the purchase of books; \$5,000 was again set aside for this purpose in 1806, and in 1811 another \$5,000. In 1816, Thomas Jefferson's library was purchased for \$23,950. From this year on, annual appropriations were made, at first varying between \$1,000 and \$2,000, until in 1825 it became \$5,000, at which amount it remained during the whole period covered by the present volume — with the single exception of the year 1852-53, when \$85,000 was set aside to replace the loss caused by the fire of 1851. The Librarian of Congress was from the beginning chosen by the President of the United States, and in 1802 Thomas Jefferson appointed John Berkley, who at the time was Clerk of the House of Representatives. When Berkley died, in 1807, his successor as Clerk of the House, Patrick Magruder, was also made Librarian of Congress. During Magruder's incumbency, which lasted until 1815, as well as during that of his predecessor, the actual management

of the Library seems to have been left to the Assistant Librarian. Magruder resigned in 1814, and in 1815 George Watterston, a Washington *littérateur*, was appointed. Much space — too much space — is given by Mr. Johnston to the biography of this man, who may have been a prominent figure in the Capital in his days, but who was but a mediocre librarian. During the whirlwind caused by Andrew Jackson, Watterston was removed, and John Silva Meehan was appointed in his place. The change was hardly for the better. Meehan was removed in 1861, being regarded as a Southern sympathizer, and Dr. J. G. Stephenson succeeded him. Stephenson resigned in 1863, and on the last day of 1864 President Lincoln appointed as his successor Ainsworth R. Spofford, who since 1861 had served as Chief Assistant Librarian. Mr. Spofford had already rendered valuable service to the Library, especially in preparing the alphabetical author catalogue of 1864, which he followed up in 1869 with an 'Index of Subjects.'

An interesting episode in the history of the Library during this period is the visit to this country of Alexandre Vattemare and the beginning of the system of international exchange of documents and other publications between libraries of all countries. The founding of the Smithsonian Institution also falls within this period; the discussion of the proposed formation, through the Smithsonian Fund, of a national library is treated at great length and forms one of the most interesting chapters in the book.

Mr. Johnston's work is something more than a history — and also something less. It is a collection of documents strung together on a rather thin thread of narrative. This, one may suppose, was done advisedly, as the most fitting treatment of the material in hand, the mass of which is certainly appalling. What has been given is, consequently, not so much a history as material for a history. But as such it is of great value. The index is rather meagre.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

OUR INTIMATE FRIEND, MICHAEL DE MONTAIGNE.*

Sainte-Beuve opens his charming Monday's conversation on 'Montaigne en Voyage' (*Lundi. 24 mars. 1862*) with a quotation from Mme. de La Fayette. 'Ce serait plaisir d'avoir un voisin comme lui,' and goes on, 'Montaigne est notre voisin à tous': 'Montaigne is the intimate friend of each one of us.' Emerson voices

*THE JOURNAL OF MONTAIGNE'S TRAVELS IN ITALY BY way of Switzerland and Germany in 1580 and 1581. Translated and edited, with an introduction and notes, by W. G. Waters. In three volumes. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

the same thought in recalling the delight with which he read the single odd volume of Cotton's translation of the *Essays* in his father's library. 'It seemed to me as if I had myself written the book, in some former life, so sincerely it spoke my thought and experience.'

Michael de Montaigne died on the 13th of September, 1592; one week later there was published in London Robert Greene's '*A Groatworth of Wit*,' containing the first printed allusion to Shakespeare. Sainte-Beuve's wisest of Frenchmen makes his bow and retires from the stage just as the wisest of Englishmen enters to fill it for all time. But how vast is wisdom to express herself with such absolute divergence. No man ever lived, surely, who so took both men and fools into his confidence as did Montaigne. The most entertaining biography in all the world, the *journal intime* of a spirit as honest as it was wise and as vivacious as it was simple, is yet to be constructed out of the immortal '*Essais*.' Of Shakespeare, from Shakespeare, we know nothing. The author of the greatest drama literature has produced remains so shrouded in mystery, under a world-wide blaze of publicity, that an elaborate theory has grown up, not indeed that the player, William Shakespeare, did not exist, but that he did not write the works generally known by his name.

The first edition of Montaigne's '*Essais*' was published in 1580. The breadth of experience they show, the infinite variety of historical and classical allusion, their extraordinary philosophical insight into men and things, very naturally led to the supposition, of Villemain among others, that the author had been a considerable traveller. But at that time Montaigne had been, in his own language, 'scarce out of sight of the vanes of his own house.' In fact he had gone no farther afield than the beaten path between his native Perigord and Paris. That path he had traversed many times, first as counsellor of Bordeaux and later as gentleman of the King's bedchamber to Henry II. The outlook of the '*Essais*' on the world is just Montaigne. 'When I travel,' he says quaintly, 'I do not look for Gascons: I have left them at home. I rather seek for Greeks and Persians.' Montaigne's most extended search for Greeks and Persians took place during the years 1580 and 1581, when he travelled leisurely to Italy through Germany and Switzerland. His *Journal* of these travels is even more interesting in its way than the '*Essais*,' for Montaigne on horseback seeing the world is more uniformly attractive than Montaigne in his tower saying some things certainly that he had better not have said. He displayed the instinct of the genuine traveller in his fondness for devising tours off the main route, just as the

mood seized him, counting on getting lost from his more prosaic companions. When they remonstrated with him, he explained conclusively that he seemed to be like 'one who reads some delightful story or good book, and dreads to turn the last page.'

Naturally, the bent of Montaigne's mind led him to observe the way of life of foreign folk, how they lived and what sort of social and political institutions they had developed for themselves. For this reason, the philosophical Frenchman is the most interesting traveller in an age of travel. His diary furnishes all sorts of valuable and curious information about the Elizabethan Germans and Italians. Some of this information found its way into later editions of the '*Essais*,' and doubtless the reason why the *Journal* was not published by Montaigne or by his family was that he regarded it largely as material for future '*Essais*.'

It is a little difficult to understand Montaigne's regret that he had not taken a cook along, for it would be fairly easy to concoct a German meal or to furnish an Italian house from the *Journal*. And just as in the '*Essais*' the most incongruous subjects jostle one another, so here we learn in one sentence that in Ferrara the streets were paved with bricks and they served fruit on plates. Florence, a smaller town than Ferrara, was paved with flat stones without pattern or regularity. He found glass in the windows of even the smallest Swiss cottages, but the windows of Italian inns were open, except for huge wooden shutters that excluded sun, light, and air in bad weather. At Lucca, a fashionable watering-place, his bed was a movable frame resting on trestles and furnished only with a mattress and coverlet. Linen of all sorts, salt, cooking utensils, and candlesticks were rented extra. Dishes, glassware, and knives, the traveller bought himself. The cost of travel is recorded as high in Germany, cheaper in France, and cheapest in Italy, but Montaigne thought the German prices 'quite justified' by superior accommodations.

There is an echo of Elizabethan music in the note of Fano in the Marches, 'Rhymesters are to be found in almost every inn,' and 'there is a musical instrument in every shop, even the stocking-darner's at the corner of the street.' Later, of Empoli, near Florence, we read that the peasants have 'lutes in their hands and the pastoral songs of Ariosto on their lips—which thing indeed may be observed all through Italy.' Toleration is a striking quality of this acute observation. Swiss cooking Montaigne found the best he had ever met with. So also he praises German stoves and feather coverlets and Italian oil. Passing through Fornovo on his way home, he does not mention the great French victory there.

in 1495, while he goes out of his way to visit the battlefield of Pavia where Francis I. lost all save that negligible piece of property he called his honor.

Nowhere is Montaigne's large-minded toleration more marked than towards religious differences. In Augsburg he attended a Lutheran baptism, in Rome he witnessed a Jewish circumcision. Curious facts of the change of religions turn up here and there. At Lindau the priest said there were only two or three Catholics in the place, but Montaigne observed that the priests and nuns still performed the service and drew their incomes. At Kempten in Bavaria he heard the mass celebrated on a Thursday with all the ceremonial of Easter Sunday at Notre Dame in Paris, but nobody was present but priests. Montaigne himself lived and died in the Catholic faith. He kissed the Pope's toe, and has left here, I fancy, the most entertaining account of that performance, throwing in a highly picturesque and just description of the Bolognese Pope, Gregory XIII. At Loreto he bore witness to his piety by setting up to Our Lady a silver memorial of himself, his wife, and his daughter. But he goes on to say almost immediately, 'I have a suspicion that they melt down the old silver plate and put it to other uses.' The Holy City he testifies enjoyed less liberty than Venice. Burglaries were common and the streets were notoriously unsafe after nightfall. Again, the Roman revenue officers searched his boxes, turning over 'even the smallest articles of apparel,' while other Italian towns were satisfied by the presentation of the luggage for search. His Roman experience with his books is characteristic. The books, among them a copy of the *Essais*, were all seized and kept for a long while. Montaigne writes: 'This evening they brought back to me the volume of my *Essais*, castigated and brought into harmony with the opinions of the monkish doctors.' It developed that the censor, unable himself to read French, had asked for the judgment of a French monk. Montaigne declined to agree with his countryman that he was in error on various points,—for instance, that it is cruel to inflict on men greater pain than is necessary to kill them, or that children should be brought up to look at all sides of a question. The censor, 'a man of parts,' he records, 'completely exonerated me, and was anxious to let me see that he set small value on these emendations.' His book of Hours fell under suspicion because it was a Paris imprint, and 'La république des Suisses' was not returned to him, 'because they had found out that the translator was a heretic, though his name did not appear anywhere in the volume.'

In Rome, Montaigne sought and obtained for himself the title of Roman citizen. 'It is a vain title,' he says, 'nevertheless I take great pleasure in the possession of the same.' 'Voilà un aimable philosophe,' observes Sainte-Beuve, 'qui paye ouvertement son tribut à l'illusion est à la vanité humaine.' But it was not wholly vanity that prompted the amiable philosopher to secure Roman citizenship. Montaigne was by nature a citizen of the world, and Rome was to him of all cities the one most filled with the corporate idea, the one in which differences of nationality counted least. He felt at home there, the very air he thought the pleasantest and wholesomest he had ever breathed. He was in the city negotiating the business of citizenship during Holy Week, and he has considerable to say about the pomp and grandeur of the religious ceremonies. He hears a bull excommunicating the Huguenots read before the pope from the great portico of St. Peter's, he attends service in the Sistine Chapel, and one day on his way out after mass he stops, full of curiosity, to watch a priest exorcize an insane man. The shoes and breeches of the flagellants on Good Friday suggested to him that they were persons of mean condition most of whom had hired themselves out for the occasion. This Rome full of appeal to sight and sense was all for the court and the nobility. He noted that there were no main streets of trade, but that gardens and palaces abounded everywhere. These palaces built over the antique ruins of classic Rome Montaigne compared to the nests of martins and crows on the roofs and in the walls of the French churches destroyed by the Huguenots in Perigord.

Here is the real Montaigne, profoundly impressed by the spell of Rome. Going about the city with his favorite authors, Plutarch and Seneca, in his head, he was delighted to find that he needed no other guide, and he declared that the only Rome he recognized was the sky above his head and the august sites beneath his feet. What he saw was the sepulchre of the ancient world, and the vastness of a world in ruins suggested to him, he said, not comprehension, but respect and reverence only.

Much of the interest of Montaigne's travels comes from his habit everywhere of seeking out and talking with all sorts and conditions of men. In Basel he supped with Felix Plater and saw, for the first time, in the great physician's house an articulated skeleton. He made a point in Ferrara of going to see the unhappy Tasso in his prison-house, and he dined in Florence with the Grand Duke, Francesco dei Medici, and his Venetian wife, Bianca Capello. He thought the Grand Duchess a handsome woman, according to Italian taste, with

an agreeable and inspiring face. On the whole, it is clear that Montaigne did not see much beauty abroad. One pretty exception to the monotony of comments on the plainness of German and Italian women is the record of his secretary, made in Stertzing in the Tyrol: 'M. de Montaigne, having espied a fair young girl in a church, asked if she could speak Latin, deeming she was a scholar.'

From these conversations, or from reflections to which they gave rise, there flows a steady stream of engaging wisdom. He went to a dance of country folk in the great hall of the Grand Duke's palace in Florence, and reflects, 'I have a notion that this licence, which they enjoy on the great feast day of the city, seems to them a sort of shadow of their lost liberty.' Of Pistoia, with its gonfalonier and nine priors living in great state in the grand ducal palace during their short term of office, but essentially imprisoned there for the two months, he writes: 'I felt pity at the sight of men thus satisfied with these apish tricks.' At the baths of Lucca two physicians wait upon the traveller and beg him to act as umpire in their consultation over the case of a nephew of Cardinal de Cesis, 'whereupon,' says Montaigne, 'I could not help laughing in my sleeve,' adding, 'Medicine after all is a poor affair.' For some reason the French ambassador was denied access to the Vatican Library to which Montaigne was admitted without difficulty. He philosophises, — 'All things come easily to men of a certain temper, and are unattainable by others. Right occasion and opportunity have their privileges, and oftentimes hold out to ordinary folk what they deny to kings.'

Montaigne's Journal was first translated into English by William Hazlitt, and annexed to his edition of Charles Cotton's translation of the Essays in 1842. Curiously enough, Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in a recent reprint (1902) of his father's work, omits the translation of the Journal for the whimsical reason, entirely gratuitous, that the diary is all in the third person and was dictated by Montaigne to his secretary. As a matter of fact more than half of the story of the journey, the last half, was written by Montaigne's own hand, as William Hazlitt expressly notes when he comes to the break. But Hazlitt's translation is now out of date, and Mr. W. G. Waters has done a real service to letters by making a new one. His book has been beautifully printed by Ballantyne of Edinburgh, and is enriched by photogravures of Montaigne and of his tomb in the vestibule of the Hall of Faculties at Bordeaux, together with nine plates from Piranesi's 'Views of Rome.'

MARY AUGUSTA SCOTT.

THE LUXURIES OF ANTIQUARIANISM.*

The rich man has his luxuries — yachts, automobiles, palaces, mostly vanities of the senses to the austere philosophic mind. Why should not the poor scholar have his, — vast libraries, rare manuscripts, *recherchés* facsimiles, vain and non-productive though these things may sometimes seem to the utilitarian rich?

'Ah, why
Should life all labour be?'

the Lotos-Eater (the Natural Man) pointedly inquires. Not quite the same is the inquiry of the antiquarian scholar on the American side of the great waters, who is trying to coöperate in the modern movement for the resuscitation and re-interpretation of the past in its richer and more significant and more vital epochs. Rather his plaint is: Why, if life is to be labor, should labor be with such imperfect materials and means? Why, with such wealth behind us and around us, must American libraries of research, generous in some of their beginnings, be so few, so slow of growth, so hampered and neglected? Why is it that our university libraries are almost uniformly unendowed and ill-housed, confined to a modicum of books in print, and few of them rich in the older material, much of it still purchasable, which makes true historical and literary research possible? But, even as he puts the question, are not riches and learning already striking hands? Is not the time now come when books as well as laboratory and museum material shall begin to bulk in university budgets and in the gifts of our Carnegies and our Rockefellers?

In England at least, if not in America, things are being done in more liberal measure. There is the incomparable library of the British Museum, and a score of others that are supplementary; publishing societies, like the Early English Text Society, are supported, even though meagrely; there, too, facsimile editions of the Shakespeare folios and of the first Chaucer folio are being published; the Palæographical Society has been re-established; and, as a striking single illustration of the trend over there, the present magnificent photographic facsimile and transcript of an oft-cited but little-known Elizabethan manuscript in the library of the Duke of Northumberland has just been given to the world.

The manuscript itself is valuable, and brings to light some new material. Every scholar and student of Elizabethan literature must be

*COLLOTYPE FACSIMILE AND TYPE TRANSCRIPT OF AN ELIZABETHAN MANUSCRIPT preserved at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland. Edited, with notes and introduction, by Frank J. Burgoyne. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

deeply grateful for the gift thus made to the learned public. It is to be hoped that more of the many existing manuscripts of this sort may be similarly produced. But, after all, the thrifty and frugal mind must query whether the value in this case is commensurate with the outlay. As it stands, we have a beautiful monument of paleography; but what if the transcript alone had been printed, in modest form, and the rest of the sum here expended had been turned in to the scanty treasury of the Early English Text Society? Would we not be better off if that had been done? And so this volume seems to us to be one of the luxuries of antiquarianism, set forth by the munificence of a patron. Yet who will be socialist enough to say that the taste and personal preference of this patron should not be allowed?

The manuscript, which dates about 1597, and seems to have been written for one of Bacon's kin, perhaps in Bacon's own scriptorium, contains in its present mutilated form some nine pieces, six of them by Bacon himself, — two or three of these latter being well-known tracts or speeches of his, one a copy of speeches for a court 'Device' (two of them unknown before the discovery of this MS. in 1867), one a brief essay 'Of Magnanimitie or heroicall virtue' never before printed, and another, 'An Advertisement touching private Censure,' dealing with the toleration question, never before printed. There is also a brief speech 'for the Earle of Sussex at ye tilt, an: 96,' never before printed and of unknown authorship, and the well-known letter of Sir Philip Sidney to Queen Elizabeth against the Anjou marriage. The bulk of the volume, however, is taken up with that choice anonymous specimen of Elizabethan personal abuse and political invective known as 'Leicester's Commonwealth.' There is something monumentally impudent yet delicious in the ending of this latter piece, where the author, after pursuing Leicester through some eighty folio pages with unrelenting and atrocious abuse, craves pardon 'of my Lord of Leicester for my boldnesse, if I have been too plaine with him'! The Bacon material that is new presents little of great value. The part not new is instructive for various variants from the accepted texts, and thus the volume is important for students of Bacon.

But the manuscript as we have it here is mutilated. The outer sheet, among numerous scribbles, seems to present a list of the original contents, omitting, however, four of the pieces actually contained in the group. If we may trust this list, there was once in the volume, along with additional essays by Bacon, the lost play of 'The Ile of Dogs' by Nash, and 'Asmund and Cornelia'; also two Shake-

spearian plays, the 'Richard II.' and 'Richard III.' Among the scribbles, too, along with entries of the names of Thomas Nashe, Bacon, and William Shakespeare, in separate lines, occurs in one line the mysterious conjunction 'By Mr. frauncis William Shakespeare.' Another proof, of course, of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare! Of the evidence of such furtive inference, of innuendo, and of laborious intricate vaticination, like that of medicine man, astrologer, or alchemist in all ages, is that theory built up!

FREDERIC IVES CARPENTER.

WHAT MAY WE BELIEVE?*

Science, speaking objectively, is concerned with physical realities; a scientific concept is one which has for its basis sense-impressions, regarded by us as tokens of an external world of being. Metaphysical conceptions are those resulting from the projection of normally-derived concepts, in various combinations, into regions where they are beyond the test of experience. We may postulate a third region of Metapsychics, conceivable in the sense that the metaphysics, or even physics, of some superior being might be wholly metapsychical, i. e., unthinkable, to us. Certainly, as we descend in the scale of life, there must soon come a point where our metaphysics become metapsychic, and eventually one where our physics are equally so, and self-consciousness finally sinks in the infrapsychic.

The mind of man, thus confined within narrow limits of clear perception, has always been restless. In truth, this is not because of the smallness of his field, but rather because of the obscurity of its boundaries, and their variability according to individual and race. The man of science is ever for enlarging his domain, but he purposes that it shall be his indeed, from wall to wall; his notion of property is that understood by the law, not that of the artist who owns the distant landscape by virtue of his enjoyment of it. The idealist refuses to recognize boundaries, and insists upon planting his choicest flowers on the other side of the wall; where, perchance, the wild beasts devour them, and the man of science says 'I told you so.'

The reconciliation of these quarrelsome individuals is no light task. Your modern idealist denies the proposition, so admirable to common sense, that a bird in the hand is worth two in

*SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY. The Ingersoll Lecture, 1904. By William Oser. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IDEALS OF SCIENCE AND FAITH. Edited by Rev. J. E. Hand. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

BALANCE, the Fundamental Verity. By Orlando J. Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

the bush. He even ventures to urge that it is not worth *one* in the bush, when that one hops cheerfully and sings sweetly. What is one to say to such an unreasonable individual? Must we prove that it is in the hand, after all, to bring about an agreement? That, possibly, is not worth while; it is too much like breaking the cup to prove its fragility.

The three books at present under review attempt, in their several ways, either to move the wall or justify the individual who would climb over it. It is hardly possible to take a precisely neutral position, although that is here and there attempted.

Dr. William Osler, Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, just now appointed Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, delivered the Ingersoll Lecture on Immortality at Harvard University in 1904. Coming after James, Fiske, and others of high renown, he was justified in the expression of a certain modest timidity; but as we close the little book we feel proud to be of the English-speaking race, with a language capable of being put to such worthy use. The argument is not of the strenuous sort; the words flow gently and naturally, as they expose the mellowed thought of a mature and reverent mind. As we found in reading James, the very mildness of the insistence, the very modesty of the presentation, lends to it a force which is not at all inherent in many a fist-aided pulpit oration. We may be permitted a single quotation, sufficiently long to give a good idea of the language and the meaning.

'A word in conclusion to the young men in the audience. As perplexity of soul will be your lot and portion, accept the situation with a good grace. The hopes and fears which make us men are inseparable, and this wine-press of Doubt each one of you must tread alone. It is a trouble from which no man may relieve his brother or make agreement with another for him. Better that your spirit's bark be driven far from the shore—far from the trembling throng whose sails were never to the tempest given—than that you should tie it up to rot at some lethean wharf. On the question before us wide and far your hearts will range from those early days when matins and evensong, evensong and matins sang the larger hope of humanity into your young souls. In certain of you the changes and chances of the years ahead will reduce this to a vague sense of eternal continuity, with which, as Walter Pater says, none of us wholly part. In a very few it will be begotten again to the lively hope of the Teresians; while a majority will retain the sabbatical interest of the Laodicean, as little able to appreciate the fervid enthusiasm of the one as the cold philosophy of the other. Some of you will wander through all phases, to come at last, I trust, to the opinion of Cicero, who had rather be mistaken with Plato than be right with those who deny altogether the life after death; and this is my own *confessio fidei*.' (Pp. 42-43.)

The volume entitled 'Ideals of Science and Faith' consists of a series of essays by

various British writers, edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand, who provides a rather prosy introduction. The essays are of various degrees of merit, the best being 'A Physicist's Approach,' by Sir Oliver Lodge, 'A Biological Approach,' by Professors J. A. Thomson and Patrick Geddes, 'A Sociological Approach towards Unity,' by Mr. Victor V. Branford, and 'An Educational Approach—A Technical Approach,' by Professor Geddes. The Rev. John Kelman, in 'A Presbyterian Approach,' frankly accepts the teachings of science, and sums up his position thus:

'Looking forward, we wait for new light, not only without trembling for the faith, but with eager curiosity that we may understand our faith more perfectly. Looking back, along the line of the history of Presbyterianism, we see a long controversy, due mainly to a misunderstanding. But behind and beneath all controversy, we are proud to recognize in Presbyterian faith the basal principles of all true science—the demand for unity and order, and the assertion of the rights of intellect.' (P. 245.)

On the other hand, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, speaking for the Church of Rome, says:

'The results of the scientific movement, as they come to us from the hands of the opponents of Christianity, the church cannot accept. They are not pure science. What is advanced as science is in reality often subtly coloured by the prepossessions of its advocates. Only learning and thought among Christians themselves, fairly equal in extent and quality to those of their opponents, can afford the means for the desired synthesis.' (P. 322.)

Mr. Branford's essay is a very suggestive one, setting forth the view that human activities continually tend to run—not exactly 'to seed,' but to barrenness in formalism and ceremonialism. That which was first symbolic is at length taken for the thing it symbolizes, while the thing itself is forgotten. In religion the outcome is, of course, idolatry; in industry it is finance, whereby the manipulation of the tokens of wealth is supposed to be equivalent to the production of goods, and the rich man has often no more relation to the sources of his gains than the idol has to the God (or, if you like, idea) he was originally intended to typify. In literature and art, the equivalent of idolatry is found in the work of the stylists, who are satisfied with clever technique, though the result may be idiotic or beastly to the man who looks beneath the surface. In politics, the expression of a living need or sentiment tends at length to crystallize into a rigid law, which presently assumes superiority over the people for whose good it was made, and compels those who would make necessary readjustments at times to resort to revolutions. Will our readers be scandalized if we suggest that the United States Constitution is already too much like an idol? Science does not escape from the tendency to formalism any more than religion, poli-

tics, industry, or art. If it now seems free, it is because in the more civilized countries it is growing rapidly; but those who are intimately acquainted with its condition are well aware that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' in science as elsewhere. There have been times when science was almost the least progressive of human activities, and our author intimates that certain phases of mathematics today come dangerously near to pure formalism.

Mr. Orlando J. Smith, in his book called 'Balance,' endeavors to deduce human immortality, and other things, from Newton's postulate that 'to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.' In other words, to revert to the simile given at the beginning of this article, he undertakes to prove that these things are not really outside the wall. The result is unsatisfactory to the materialists, who do not accept his demonstration as valid, and equally so to those who like the other side of the wall, because it is the other side. The little book was sent to a large number of persons (mostly D.D.'s, but including Messrs. Mallock, Benjamin Kidd, etc.) before publication, with requests for a review, and these reviews, favorable and unfavorable, have been published with it. Further review is therefore perhaps superfluous, though there are many things one would like to say.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

WANDERINGS OVER FOUR CONTINENTS.*

Through Latin Europe, France, Italy, Portugal, devout pilgrimages paid by painters and men of letters to ancient shrines of art and architecture; hasty trips by men of affairs, across to Morocco in the interests of diplomacy and the world's well-being, up the Nile, over ten provinces of Turkey in Asia to the Euphrates, into inner Jerusalem, north to Russia, back to Scotland, then in one leap across

*ON THE OLD ROAD THROUGH FRANCE TO FLORENCE. By A. H. Hallam Murray. Accompanied by Henry W. Nevinston and Montgomery Carmichael. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE LOG OF THE GRIFFIN. The Story of a Cruise from the Alps to the Thames. By Donald Maxwell. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

THREE WEEKS IN EUROPE. The Vacation of a Busy Man. By John U. Higginbotham. Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

SUNSHINE AND SENTIMENT IN PORTUGAL. By Gilbert Watson. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE LAND OF RIDDLES (Russia of To-Day). By Hugo Ganz. Translated from the German by Herman Rosenthal. New York: Harper & Brothers.

RAIDERSLAND. All about Grey Galloway, Its Stories, Traditions, Characters, Humours. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MOROCCO. An Indictment of the Policy of the British Foreign Office with Regard to the

the continents to Siam, that kingdom both new and old, and across the waters to the northern United States, the recent books of travel afford more than a glimpse of a world in which the one salient fact is human sympathy and earnest endeavor at understanding and interpretation. All these books, — some of them as beautiful as modern color processes for real works of art can make them, most of the others with photographs reproduced in half-tone, — survey the foreigner with pleasure and in friendship, seeking to bring the people of the world together on a basis of common sympathy and appreciation, and succeeding to a marked degree. No one will rise from a reading of these numerous works without being more amicably disposed toward those of other climes and races, without a widening of sympathies as well as a deeper comprehension of facts. And this is very modern and significant.

The most beautiful of these books is that for which Mr. Hallam Murray has made a devout pilgrimage 'On the Old Road through France to Florence.' In the earlier half of his journey, from Rouen to the confines of Italy at Mentone, he was accompanied by Mr. Henry W. Nevinston, in the latter half, on to the beauties of Florence, by Mr. Montgomery Carmichael. The text of the book is subordinate to the illustrations, of which there are no fewer than forty-eight in color, admirably printed on paper more dull and hence more grateful to the eye than usual, besides eighteen sketches printed in the text. The cover shows the *fleurs-de-lis* of France and of Florence, with the scallop shell of Normandy and the pilgrim, a commendable and appropriate bit of symbolism. The narrative, however, refuses to stand upon a lower level even than Mr. Murray's beautiful pictures, being informed with the spirit of true literature, filled with historical references, and not without the glamour of poetry from the lands where the world of modern poesy came into being. There is, for example, a chapter in Mr. Nevinston's account on 'Minor Saints

Anglo-French Agreement. By M. Afalo. With a Preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. New York: John Lane.

ALONG THE NILE WITH GENERAL GRANT. By Elbert E. Farman, LL.D. Illustrated. New York: The Grafton Press.

DAR-UL-ISLAM. A Record of a Journey through Ten of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. By Mark Sykes. With Appendix by John Hugh Smith, and Introduction by Professor E. G. Browne. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

BY NILE AND EUPHRATES. A Record of Discovery and Adventure. By H. Valentine Greer. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

INNER JERUSALEM. By A. Goodrich-Freer. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE KINGDOM OF SIAM. By the Ministry of Agriculture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Siamese Section. Edited by A. Cecil Carter, M.A. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN TO THE YUKON. By William Seymour Edwards. Illustrated. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co.

and Prophets,' from which the following is worth reprinting:

'Minor saints, minor poets,—the whole of this country of Languedoc and Provence has been full of them. They are the great benefactors of mankind. The times that produce great saints and great poets can look after themselves. When St. Francis or Dante is at work, no one is likely to forget the worship of the Holy Ghost. But it is during the years when the spirit of man burns low, when people live and die with souls unkindled, wallowing in the common round, the daily task, the struggle for an average and uninspired existence — it is then that the minor saint, the minor poet, fulfill their benefaction and maintain the tradition of that holy spirituality which neither strives, nor cries, nor pays.'

To build a boat in the mountains of Switzerland, convey it to Lake Zurich, and thence navigate it (when it was not being towed) down the Rhine through Germany and Holland and across to the mouth of the Thames, surely make up an achievement sufficiently remarkable to deserve commemoration in book form. Hence Mr. Donald Maxwell's 'Log of the "Griffin"' will be found full of strange events, told with the utmost good humor, and—as the purpose of the long voyage was rather the making of pictures than anything else—full also of charming sketches of German and Dutch scenes, partly the work of the author and partly that of his first mate and sole companion, Mr. Cottingham Taylor. There were some exciting events during the voyage,—the 'Griffin' was twice shipwrecked,—and the manner in which it was greeted by the inhabitants along the river is really illustrative of national character: it was not until the little ship was in the Thames that it was subjected to ridicule! Without being in any way a serious work, the narrative commends itself as well-told, veracious, original; while in its artistic aspect the book is beautiful.

As evidence of what can be done by the strenuous traveller in a very short time, the book by Mr. John U. Higinbotham, a business man of Chicago, entitled 'Three Weeks in Europe,' is noteworthy. Within the brief period named, the author contrived to see something of Naples, Capri, Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Lugano, Lucerne, Berne, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Bale, and had three days in Paris and as many in London. The narrative is good-natured, quite without pretension, and readable; and it is provided with numerous illustrations, reproduced from photographs, apparently of Mr. Higinbotham's own taking.

Mr. Gilbert Watson's 'Sunshine and Sentiment in Portugal' is a curious book, in which fact and fiction are so commingled that it is difficult to distinguish each from each. We make out that the author fell in love with a very pretty Portuguese girl while accompany-

ing an expedition for excavating certain limestone caves near Faro, and that nothing particular came from either the love affair or the excavation, except the present book. It justifies its name, for it is bright and sunny, and succeeds in giving an idea of certain unsuspected sides of the Portuguese character, inducing the reflection that very little is known about a country that appears to improve mightily upon intimate contact. The illustrations, which are rather indifferent, appear to be by the author.

There is little in the book of Dr. Hugo Ganz concerning the Russia of to-day that adds to the recent knowledge poured forth so profusely concerning that unhappy land. He proves it to be indeed 'The Land of Riddles,' as many a traveller has done before him; but he does this largely out of the mouths of distinguished individuals whose names he withholds. Himself an Austrian, with prejudices under full control, he made no special preparation for his sojourn under alien skies,—his chief concern seemingly having been to escape the courtesies of the Russian secret police, about whom he had every reason to feel apprehensive. He has much to say about von Plehve which seems to indicate that his taking off was a great national benefit. One searching chapter on the imperial family is perhaps the most enlightening series of statements in the book,—certainly the most significant at this time. With a kindness of heart and intention that cannot be gainsaid, there is nevertheless in the Czar a weakness of judgment described as 'almost pathological,' and this with an intellect which Dr. Ganz says can best be characterized as 'subtle.' After reading the book, Russia still remains the land of contradiction. The translation, by Mr. Herman Rosenthal, is into excellent English.

Old Galloway, especially that portion of it known as the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is exploited by Mr. S. R. Crockett in his 'Raiderland,' both historically and in a literary sense. He has gathered together the old legends of a spot long independent of settled law as understood by its neighbors, and has scattered these legends through the work, giving it the air of a collection of more or less doubtful history but of excellent literary material. About these episodes are woven fragments of description and statements taken from the authentic histories, bits of modern experiences, and descriptions of natural scenes and beauties. The work concludes with 'The Diary of an Eighteenth-Century Galloway Laird,' one William Cunningham of Coprington, who spent much time in Virginia as manager for the tobacco lords of that day. The book has an index, and the drawings of Mr. Joseph Pennell are, as always, delightful.

Mr. Moussa Affalo, author of 'The Truth about Morocco,' although a British subject, was for almost a lifetime continually connected with the courts of successive Sultans of that little known land. His book is written with an eye single to overthrowing that policy of Great Britain which may be best described as giving France a free hand for the annexation of the Morocco territory to its other northern African possessions, in return for a freer hand accorded England in the settlement of questions now agitating the Far East,—in effect a partial abrogation of the alliance between France and Russia. It is, in the main, an attack upon Lord Lansdowne's policy in respect to Morocco and England's commercial interests there, and devotes itself to showing how great the loss will be when France has assumed control, and how thoroughly everything painfully done to raise British prestige through a long series of years has been overturned by a scratch of the pen. The book presents a thorough statement of the attitude of Morocco toward the outer world, by one in possession of the facts.

The Hon. Elbert E. Farman was for many years United States Consul-General at Cairo, and as the highest official representative of his country in Egypt at the time of General Grant's visit to that interesting region in May and June of 1877, he was thrown into intimate association with that distinguished soldier during his tour up the Nile. By skilfully blending with his descriptive narrative, 'Along the Nile with General Grant,' a really profound knowledge of Egyptian antiquities and of the most modern developments, Mr. Farman has succeeded in keeping his book fully up to the times in one respect, while presenting an excellent portrait of Grant on the other. To Americans, nothing can be of more interest than the report of Grant's conversation during the journey, given in the General's own words.

'When I went to Washington to take command of the armies, I had in mind three plans for a movement upon the forces under General Lee. One was that which I adopted. A second was to divide the army of the Potomac into three divisions, and with ten days' rations cut loose from Washington and move quickly to the northwest of Richmond and compel Lee to fight immediately a decisive battle. If I had then had two generals that I had known as well as I afterwards knew Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and in whose ability I had had the same confidence that I afterwards had in theirs, I should have adopted this plan. I would have taken command personally of one of these divisions and placed the two Generals each in command of one of the others. But I had no generals that I then dared to trust with so important an undertaking. . . . I adopted the first because I regarded it as certain of success, though I knew it would involve hard fighting and great sacrifices.'

'Dar-ul-Islam,' the title of Mr. Mark Sykes's really enjoyable volume, signifies 'the

heart of Mohammedanism,' and is most apt. His wanderings began at Beyrut, in November, 1902, and ended at the Russian frontier not far from Mount Ararat, apparently in the middle of 1903. His journey took him to Damascus, Palmyra, Aleppo, Zeitun, Diarbekr, Nisibin, Sulimanieh on the Persian frontier, Mosul, Bitlis, Van, and Mosuna, and thence home by way of Orgoff, Tiflis, Batum, and the Black Sea. Mr. Sykes, it seems, is an Irishman, and he brings to his book a keen sense of the ridiculous which compels his delighted readers to share with him many wonderful things he came upon during his extended tour, some of it over lands little known to the Caucasian of to-day. Of these he drew sketch maps, and his text corrects some errors of the guide-books, which in the main, however, were found accurate. He shared the life of the people among whom he sojourned, and he has kindly words to say for the Turk at all times,—many more, in fact, than for the degraded races to which the Ottoman empire, in spite of impressions to the contrary, is still bringing peace and enlightenment. He dwells on the democracy of the East, too firmly a part of the daily life to require argument regarding it. We reproduce a passage describing an incident witnessed by the author at Constantinople.

'We passed the funeral of a Hamal porter. In Moslem countries, it is customary for the friends of the dead to carry them to the grave, taking turns to put their shoulders beneath the load; but this poor, rough coffin was only borne by three, and no one followed to mourn or help. In the midst of the bustle of the street, the cracking of whips, the cries of the hawkers, the laughter and playing of children, this sad, shuffling, laboring group had a piteous and forlorn appearance. On the other side of the road walked a Palace aide-de-camp tightly laced in a smart Prussian uniform; he jingled his spurs and clanked his sword in the manner of the continental officer; he curled his mustache like a fop and smoked his cigarette with an air of languid condescension, in excellent imitation of the lieutenant of Western Europe and his marvelous swagger, born of years of peaceful armament; but still when this man saw the funeral, he hooked up his sword, threw away his cigarette, and, stepping out into the street, put his shoulder under the coffin and strode along sharing the burden with the three ragged porters.'

Mr. H. Valentine Greer, an Englishman, was associated with the researches conducted by the University of Pennsylvania on the site of ancient Nippur in Mesopotamia, and with Professor Flinders Petrie in the excavations in Egypt; and he has combined the results of his experiences in a book entitled 'By Nile and Euphrates.' So far as the valley of the latter river is concerned, he has a tale of its inhabitants and their rulers, the Turks, varying considerably from that of Mr. Sykes, in the book last mentioned,—it may be assumed, because he was brought into little contact with the

Turks as individuals. Of the scientific and historical results of his various excavations he has almost nothing to say, those being reserved for the official publications of their directors. One of his experiences at Bahsamun, near Fayoum, is worth reprinting.

'In one tomb I had a curious experience. All had just cleared the entrance from the shaft as I came upon the scene, and as I looked into the chamber by the light of a candle it seemed as if the place had never been touched. There were more than a dozen bodies, which were ranged around the walls, and the floor was covered with a thick layer of dust. The minute I stepped into the chamber I broke the crust of dust, and before my astonished eyes the whole contents of the tomb crumbled away instantly. It was rather an uncanny sight, but the explanation was simple enough. The dust had settled over the bodies, after the last burial, and becoming moist had practically taken a mould of everything that lay under it and hardened sufficiently to keep its shape as the shrinkage and sinking of what lay beneath had taken place. Utterly undisturbed, it had been strong enough to support its own weight, but, naturally, when I trod upon it the lot crumbled to powder.'

The author gives an account of the misunderstanding which sent him back to England after he had reached the site of Nippur, in full accordance with Professor Hilprecht's statements. The book is well illustrated with reproduced photographs.

In a portly volume entitled 'Inner Jerusalem,' filled with illustrative photographs of places and scenes, Mr. A. Goodrich-Freer has contrived to answer a great many interesting questions regarding life in the Holy City, so that the reader rises from the work with a sense of having at last learned just what Jerusalem means to its widely assorted inhabitants, especially to those who comprise the European colonies there. The knowledge displayed in the book is such as could have been acquired only by long residence, and is used with discrimination and a sympathetic outlook upon the curious ramifications of temporal and spiritual power. Mr. Freer gives some statistics concerning Protestant missions in that quarter, which go to show that the expense of bringing an occasional unbeliever to the Cross is somewhat disproportionate to results achieved elsewhere. He summarizes the results of the activities of the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), from 1895 to 1901 inclusive, as follows: 'In seven years there has been a total expenditure in Palestine of £114,370. . . . The number of adult baptisms has been nine, . . . at the cost of £12,707 per head.' It is to be observed that here the Protestants are debarred from attempting to convert members of other Christian churches, and from proselytization among Moslems, as matters of essential comity and policy. England appears to be exceedingly backward in everything that

could add to her prestige in this region, while the comparatively recent visit of the German Emperor has been productive of striking results.

A number of Siamese officials gathered together at the recent Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis have combined to give a graphic and authentic account of the land they serve, calling the work 'The Kingdom of Siam.' It contains everything the stranger needs to know of a fascinating country, prospering under an autocrat so modern that he justifies the old statement regarding the governmental efficiency of the benevolent despot, with customs and laws as exotic as can well be imagined. Siam has taken long strides forward in recent years, as the statistics adduced bear ample witness; and there seems to have been a hand sufficiently restraining to keep the people of the kingdom from the specious advances of Christendom, implying slums no less than palaces. The book has no literary endeavor manifest in its pages, being rather a complete hand-book of the kingdom, with numerous illustrations of persons and places, — an encyclopædia in little.

Camera in hand, Mr. William Seymour Edwards set forth from his home in West Virginia in August, 1903, on a long journey to the North by way of the great lakes. He returned late in October, stopping at the Fair in Buffalo on his way. Letters home, written in simple and straightforward style, and revealing a pleasant personality, have been gathered into a pleasant volume bearing the title 'In to the Yukon,' which, if it says nothing new, at least says it brightly and interestingly. The illustrations consist of reproduced snap shots taken by the author.

WALLACE RICE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A manual for the library assistant.

Mr. George E. Roebuck, district librarian at Stepney, and Mr. William Benson Thorne, district librarian at Bromley, have issued 'A Primer of Library Practice for Junior Assistants' (Putnam), which naturally adapts itself more particularly to the needs of English than of American library workers, little as one might think these needs should differ in the two cases. Perhaps the chief interest of the book to us lies in its revelation of these differences of library organization, management, and ideals, — these in turn being conditioned by the nature of the communities which the libraries serve. The book opens with a brief outline of public library history in Great Britain, where the first public subscription library, the London Library, came into being more than a century after our first similar experiment, the Library Company of Philadelphia. Compared not only with America, but also with

continental Europe, England was slow to see the need of public libraries. Chapters two, three, and four deal with organization, classification, and cataloguing, and such minor details as book-repairing, correspondence, reports, helping readers, and what to do in emergencies. Chapter five treats of library extension work, a branch of public service less developed than with us. The final chapter is really the only one dealing specifically with the library assistant, for whom the book was written. Matters of personal conduct and obedience to superiors are discussed, and fatherly advice is freely offered to the ambitious subordinate who hopes to rise. The importance of general information, of knowing something of everything rather than everything of something, is dwelt upon. The usefulness of this smattering of knowledge in library work is, perhaps unfortunately, not to be denied; yet our authors would have done well to advise in addition a scholarly application to some one branch of learning. A few matters of no value to American library workers will be found in the book, such as the numerous references to the 'indicator' and its proper use. Since the old Boston Public Library indicator was discarded, thirty years ago, this cumbersome and in large libraries impracticable method of showing what books are in and what are out, has rarely if ever been employed in our libraries. In the chapter on cataloguing, which might well have discussed more at length the various kinds of catalogues, the usefulness in many instances of a title entry together with subject and author entries is insufficiently recognized. An appendix gives the Public Library Act of 1892. A second appendix outlines a course of reading for junior assistants. As a work of literature this primer leaves something to be desired. In a treatise emphasizing again and again the importance of accuracy and of attention to details, it is startling to meet with so slovenly a sentence as this, having reference to these very matters of detail: 'But if, as is often unfortunately the case—especially when a new library has to be prepared for opening in a very limited time—they are neglected, it will be found very difficult to afterwards teach the staff the wisdom of so doing.' As an example of the printer's art, the little book is irreproachable.

More students' search-lights on Japan.

All available search-lights are now directed upon Japan, for the study not only of contemporaneous events, but also of their historic and prehistoric causes and origins. Profoundly different, and startling by their contrast, are the methods of the late Lafcadio Hearn, who was a human camera with a limitless supply of sensitive plates in the storehouse of his nature, and of Dr. Henry Dyer, a hard-headed, thick-skinned Scotchman, who states all that he sees and knows in terms of plainest common sense. This latest book on Japan—'Dai Nippon, a Study in National Evolution'—belongs to the literature of knowledge, and will interest especially those who like unembroidered facts and plenty of statistics and

tables, and who hate anything like 'fine writing,' eloquence, or 'gush.' Dr. Dyer did a noble work in establishing the College of Engineering in Japan in the seventies; and his monument may be beheld not only in the title 'Emeritus Professor Imperial University' of Tokio, and in the bronze bust upon a column which his Japanese admirers have raised in his honor, but also in the superb material results visible in the army, navy, railways, factories, and multifarious operations in Japan. At the end of each of his twenty chapters he gives a bibliography; but in his text he quotes entirely too much from Professor Chamberlain and other British writers, thus revealing his limitations on the ideal side of life. The style of the book is pragmatic, and not calculated to thrill; but in one point Dr. Dyer has excelled all other writers on Japan. He shows clearly and forcibly, as well as copiously, what the great army of Yatoi, hired assistants and salaried organizers and advisers, in the days of their youth and strength thirty years ago, did for the Japanese in raising their ideals and pointing the way to future success. In certain chapters,—like those on the fall of Feudalism, the Japanese Mind, Transition, Education, etc.—Dr. Dyer shows little acquaintance with the native literature or history apart from what one can pick up by reading foreign books; but his other chapters, on Industrial Developments, Art Industries, Commerce, Administration, and Finance, are handled in a bold and masterly way. Like all who have served the Japanese longest as co-workers and brothers in sympathy, Dr. Dyer scouts the idea of any 'yellow peril.' He finds more to dread in the future from the royal and imperial pharisees of Europe than from anything likely to arise from Japan or China. There is a good map, with appendices, bibliography, and an index. The book is printed on good honest English paper, and is imported into this country by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Alas for publishers' ignorance of Japanese imperial susceptibility! As in the cases of Dr. Gulick's and Lafcadio Hearn's latest books, the publishers of this one will doubtless find that any book with the sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum on its cover is not allowed to be sold publicly in the Japanese Empire.

The theory of organic evolution.

For some time the need has been felt, especially by teachers, for a brief, non-technical exposition of the theory of organic evolution, which should adequately set forth not only the fundamental facts on which that theory is based, but also the standpoint and results of present-day investigators in this field of biology. To meet this need has been the aim of Prof. Maynard M. Metcalf in his 'Outline of the Theory of Organic Evolution' (Macmillan). The book is the outgrowth of a series of lectures given to the classes in biology at the Woman's College of Baltimore, and consequently the author has had the advantage of being able by actual trial to adapt his matter to the comprehension of those not especially trained in the biological sciences. The plan

followed in the treatment of the subject is somewhat different from that which has become conventional in popular lectures and treatises on evolution. The first half of the book, roughly speaking, is occupied with a very condensed outline of the theory of organic evolution as it is held by the majority of biologists at the present time, together with a brief account of some of the more important objections that have been urged against it. The stock evidence usually adduced in its support is presented separately in the second half of the book under the heading 'The Phenomena Explained by the Theory.' Aside from this departure in the grouping of the material, the treatment does not differ essentially from that usually followed by popular writers on the subject. An excellent account is given of the principal facts regarding coloration in animals. One of the concluding sections is devoted to the relation of man to evolution, in which the author earnestly urges the importance of educating public opinion to the necessity of attention to those principles of good breeding, in the literal sense, which are essential to true evolutionary progress in the human species. Two features of the book are especially praiseworthy: first, the clearness and distinctness with which essentials are presented; second, the wealth of illustration. It is safe to say that no previous popular treatise on evolution has been so completely and so well illustrated as this. The fact that the figures are for the most part copied from other sources necessitates a considerable variation in their quality, but the occasional shortcomings in the matter of quality are amply compensated for by quantity. The chief criticism to be made regarding the book as a whole is its failure to give any adequate account of the important results of many of the recent investigations in the field of evolution. One especially misses an account of the results of the application of statistical methods to the problems in this field. With the exception of the book admirably meets the need for a popular this single marked defect, we can but feel that and accurate account of the theory of organic evolution.

Some noteworthy
Atlantic essays.

It needs no reviewer's commendation to secure a wide reading for Mr. Bliss Perry's volume of essays, 'The Amateur Spirit' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Indeed, they are already well known from having appeared originally in 'The Atlantic Monthly'—with one exception, 'The Life of a College Professor,' which was printed in 'Scribner's' before the writer had exchanged the professor's for the editor's chair. His title-chapter balances, in a keenly appreciative and discriminating manner, the conflicting claims of amateurism and professionalism in the great business of life, and leaves us to hope with the author that 'this combination of qualities, this union of the generous spirit of the amateur with the method of the professional,' is not an impossible ideal. The second essay deals with a quality quite opposed to that of the amateur, the lover,—indifferentism. Voltaire's Signor Pocourante is

made to serve as type of the indifferentist, if the word may be allowed. The author's search for those subtle elements in character and training that produce 'pocourantism' in all its varied forms fails, apparently, to hit on what would seem to be a not infrequent cause,—exalted idealism combined with a too insistent consciousness of the yawning gap forever separating conception and realization. Perhaps, however, he would make the resultant discouragement and listlessness merely another form of that weakness of the will which he names, or of the hypercritical temperament which he also recognizes. The chapter on 'Hawthorne at North Adams' is admirable, written as it is by a true lover and skilful interpreter of Hawthorne, and also a native of that rugged little corner of Massachusetts dominated by Greylock Mountain and the Hoosac and Taconic ranges. The six short studies as a whole reveal a certain fine artistic detachment in the writer's nature. He has something of Signor Pocourante in him, and also a sufficient infusion of Candide, both of them characters for whom he manifests a liking. In short, to apply to him words of his own, he is one of the 'speculative, amused, undeluded children of this world.' Sanity, balance, kindness, unite with insight and imagination to give his pages their peculiar charm.

Wellington, and England's military power. In the series of biographical studies which concerns itself with the lives and characters of the great worthies of history, and is called 'The Heroes of the Nations' (Putnam), the latest volume is given to a survey of the career of Wellington, by Mr. William O'Connor Morris. The book takes the form and scope made familiar to us by the preceding volumes of the series; and the aim of the editors,—to select characters 'about whom have gathered the great traditions of the nations to which they belonged, and who have been accepted, in many instances, as types of the several national ideals,'—has been abundantly realized in the choice of Wellington. The sub-title, too,—'the revival of the military power of England'—is suggestive of the identification of the period with the man. Judge O'Connor Morris seemed especially fitted for his task by his exhaustive researches for his earlier successful work on 'The Campaigns of 1815'; and the fact that ten of the thirteen chapters of the present book are devoted to Wellington's military career, while only three describe his political life, is fairly indicative of the relative importance of these two periods to English history. In his estimate of the Duke's achievements, Judge Morris does full justice to his great opponents Napoleon and Soult, while protesting against the extravagance of Napier's eulogies on both these captains; and he concedes Wellington's inferiority in strategy to 'the greatest of strategists,' while claiming for him the merit of being 'a consummate leader of men in battle, which largely atoned for undoubted strategic errors.' The book is well indexed, and abundantly supplied with apparatus of maps,

plans, and illustrations. In a note appended to the preface by Mr. H. W. C. Davis, the editor of the series, we are informed of the death of the author shortly after reading the last proofs of this volume, and before he had time to prepare the index. Mr. Davis remarks in the concluding sentence that 'the Judge's conclusions, although they have been challenged by some high authorities, deserve the attention due to acute independent study of the original sources of information'; a statement which will probably be indorsed by most readers of the book.

*A Dictionary
of the Drama.*

In his 'Dictionary of the Drama' (Lippincott), Mr. W. Davenport Adams has endeavored to provide the student and the general reader with a 'handy means of reference to the leading facts of the history of the theatre in the United Kingdom and the United States.' The scope of the work is such that it seeks to give information about playhouses and their designers, plays and their writers and performers, their scenic and musical illustrators, and stage literature generally. Names of plays are alphabetically entered, followed by the place and date of their first performance, with details of their first cast, as well as records of their principal revivals. Special attention has been given to the stage-history of Shakespeare's plays and other classics of dramatic literature. Mr. Adams's Dictionary will prove invaluable to students of the drama. Being an English work, however, considerable more attention is given to English histrionic nomenclature than to American; for instance, Charles Frohman, America's leading theatrical *entrepreneur* is merely referred to as follows: 'Charles Frohman became lessee of the Duke of York's Theatre, London, in 1897.' This would hardly prove satisfactory to an American student in search of historical or biographical data. The work is divided into two parts, the present being Volume I, A-G. The second volume is promised for early issue.

*A new
Oriental
Rug-book.*

As fine specimens of the art of the Oriental rug-weaver become rarer and their market price advances, the literature about them grows more voluminous, as might naturally be expected. The latest addition to the list of works dealing with the subject is Mrs. Mary Churchill Ripley's 'Oriental Rug Book' (F. A. Stokes Co.). In her desire to be thorough the author has gone far afield in search of information. Every page bears witness to painstaking investigation, and to earnest effort to answer all questions that may be asked. But excess of enthusiasm has its dangers. Though the book contains much that is new and of value, the useful items are so overlaid by a liberal embroidery of irrelevant matter that their separation from the overcharged context is attended with some difficulty, notwithstanding the aid afforded by the chart with its columns entwined with 'flowers of thought.' Such information as that given on page 57 concerning tests for determining the age of rugs,

and the explanation on page 110 of the way the mottled effect of the centres of antique Ghiordes rugs was produced, will be appreciated by every lover of these beautiful fabrics. Excellent, too, is the advice to become thoroughly acquainted with methods and materials before attempting to draw conclusions from the patterns employed, and in studying the latter to avoid 'all effort to force the eye to see what does not exist, and to twist the designs of adventition into those that show deliberate intention.' Pattern, however, is a topic fascinating to the author, who fairly revels in the reading-in of meanings against which she warns others. Her point of view is shown in the absurd definition, 'ornament is decoration that has evolved from patterns that were based on symbols used by primitive peoples to express thought.' And so, in addition to constant references here and there, she devotes a whole chapter to 'Legends and Myths that may be illustrated by designs in rugs.' (The italics are ours.) Despite its discursiveness, the book has substantial merit, though its usefulness would be much greater if it could be stripped of some of its redundant verbiage. The illustrations, eight of which are in color, deserve special commendation because of the typical character of the rugs selected for reproduction.

*A biography
of the mind.*

The late Professor Alexander Bain's Autobiography (Longmans, Green & Co.) will undoubtedly be a disappointment to the reader who is looking for literary charm or for any strong infusion of the human interest. It is a dry, concise chronicle, in which first place is given to facts about the writer's own scientific activity and published work,—professedly a record of his intellectual history first of all. As such it will add something—perhaps not very much—to our knowledge of the particular doctrines with which Professor Bain's name is connected; but the wider interest that belongs to a revelation of inner conflict, and emotional response to the problems of life, is almost wholly lacking. The narrative parts are more particularly disappointing. Famous names meet us frequently in his pages; but it is usually in the way of colorless statements, which give little sense of the men themselves. Perhaps as vivid a touch as any is the account of a meeting in Paris with Comte, and the description of the famous philosopher, with his short, paunchy figure, round cropped head, and hard features, his bright colored dressing gown, his moods of abstraction alternating with vehement and magniloquent monologue. 'I may say again, with regard to Comte, that I never knew or could imagine such a case of the negation of humor. His whole attitude was that of severe denunciation or self-aggrandisement, and his only smile was a grin.' However, to him who can appreciate it, and who does not ask for what there is no pretense of giving, the book has a certain power in spite of (perhaps to some extent of account of) its severity of treatment and lack of extraneous charm. Personally one may not find either the temperament or the philosophy

of Professor Bain altogether attractive. But no one can deny a tribute of respect and admiration to the fearless, straightforward, clear-thinking personality, who, by sheer force of hard work, practical good judgment, and intellectual acumen, at last attained for himself the influential position from which prejudices and cliques were so long successful in debarring him.

Untrustworthy information about Italy. A book devoted to facts and figures and statistics may be forgiven for not being entertaining, but it cannot be forgiven for being inaccurate, or, if offered in a new edition or new translation, for being out-of-date. Deecke's 'Italy' (Macmillan), recently translated by Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, is a large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, mainly devoted to such subjects as Geology, Population, History, Commerce, Political Institutions, etc.,—only one of its sixteen chapters treating of the things for which Italy chiefly stands in the minds of most persons, its Art, Language, and Science. That the book is dull is therefore not surprising; but that it is also full of errors is both surprising and inexcusable. Even so simple a matter as the topography of Rome contains blunders obvious to the most casual visitor. For example, two errors occur in a single paragraph (p. 392): the statue of Giordano Bruno is wrongly placed in the Piazza Navona (indeed, an earlier page of this same book locates it correctly in Campo di Fiori), and the dome of the Pantheon is alluded to as 'the glorious dome built by Agrippa.' Now it has been a matter of common knowledge, settled by unquestionable evidence a dozen years ago, that Adrian, and not Agrippa, was the builder of the Pantheon dome, its portico only dating from the time of Agrippa. The picture of the Roman Forum is fully five years out-of-date, showing conspicuously a row of modern houses long since pulled down from its northern border which formerly concealed the beautiful ruins of the Basilica Emilia, the pavement of the Sacred Way, and the ancient Sepulchretum of pre-historic Rome now to be seen there. And when was it ever true of this spot (certainly it is not true now) that it appears a 'miserable desert where at most a couple of inquiring foreigners or bored sight-seers are wandering about'? On the contrary, it is the enthusiasm and the large numbers of sight-seers,—students, and lecturers with classes in their trail,—which one is sure to encounter there at any hour of the day and any season of the year, that is the chief drawback to one's enjoyment of this classic spot. If the book is no more trustworthy in its imposing tables of statistics than in these simple everyday matters, it is certainly not to be regarded as an authority.

The latest biography of Lincoln.

Dr. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer has undertaken to arrange for a series of biographies, twenty-five in number, of the men who had to do in one way or another with the American Civil War, from Webster and Benton to Jay Cooke. Competent

men are to write the books, Southern men those giving the Southern side, and Northern men the other. The series is to be known as 'The American Crisis Biographies,' and is to be published by Messrs. George W. Jacobs & Co. The editor has opened the series with a life of Abraham Lincoln, a book of about the size of the single-volume biographies of the 'American Statesmen Series,' and following much the same plan. At first thought, one wonders why another life of Lincoln of this kind should be written, for there are already several excellent short biographies of 'the first American.' But the series demanded it, and the author has produced a well-balanced, readable, compact book, that gives the important facts of Lincoln's life, and shows him as posterity will be likely to see him, not as a demigod, but with full appreciation of his character and genius. Belonging to a later generation, the author is free from the bias that is inevitable in one who lived near the days of the war; and he has brought to his work historical training and a practised hand.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Mr. Isaac Hull Platt's volume on Walt Whitman is the latest issue of the 'Beacon Biographies' of eminent Americans, published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. Like its predecessors in this trim and attractive series, the biography is selective and compact, consisting of less than 150 pages all told, yet remarkably complete and clear in its details. The author is a lover of his poet; but his presentation in this essay is so sane and so wholly free from extravagances that it is quite likely to win the heart of an unprejudiced reader. Indeed as a quiet, straightforward, sympathetic appreciation and interpretation of 'the good gray poet,' this little volume is altogether worth while. The internal arrangement of the book includes a chronology and full bibliography, and there is a portrait.

'The Works of Daniel Defoe,' in sixteen volumes, edited by Prof. Gustavus H. Maynard, are published by Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. This is the 'first complete edition of the writings of the first great realist.' We cannot help wondering how many readers of average general intelligence could name off-hand enough of the 'works' of Defoe to account for even half of the number of volumes. 'Robinson Crusoe' fills three of them, 'Moll Flanders,' 'Colonel Jacques' and 'The Fortunate Mistress' two each, and the other seven contain single works and collections. Each volume has an etched frontispiece and a special editorial introduction, and the set is sold at a very moderate price. The editor, who is already responsible for similar editions of Fielding and Smollett, is a competent authority upon eighteenth century literature, and has done his work with commendable scholarship.

Two new volumes in 'Newnes' Art Library' (Warne) are devoted respectively to Raphael and Constable's Sketches. They are made up, like the previous volumes of the series, of a brief monograph upon the life and art of the painter, followed by about sixty half-tone reproductions of his works. The binding is in paper boards with vellum back. Mr. Edgecumbe Staley furnishes the prefatory notes for the volume on Raphael, in this case chiefly biographical, and a list of his principal works, with their present locations. 'The Betrothal of the Vir-

gin' in the Brera is reproduced in photogravure as a frontispiece. Sir James D. Linton, R.I., writes of Constable's life and art, explaining the characteristics of his landscapes and the importance, towards a true understanding of his art, of the drawings, sketches, and studies in the South Kensington Collection, which is the basis of the present volume.

'Government and the Citizen,' by Mr. Roscoe Lewis Ashley, is a simple text-book of civil government, illustrated, and furnished with text questions upon the several chapters. Mr. Ashley's two larger works for mature students of the subject are favorably known, and many teachers will be glad that he has now added to the series a book fitted for the grammar schools. The Macmillan Co. publish the volume.

'Reminiscences of Hoboken Academy' (E. Steiger & Co.), by Mr. Robert Waters, formerly one of its teachers, but now superintendent of the West Hoboken schools, is a brochure of seventy pages, packed full of enthusiasm and loyalty for the old academy, and breathing a high-spirited devotion to the things of the mind and the heart that does one good to encounter. Though written primarily at the request of graduates of the academy, and of chief interest to them, Mr. Waters's pleasant little pamphlet will prove unusually interesting even to the general reader.

The subscription edition of 'The Novels and Stories of Ivan Tourguénieff,' published by the Messrs. Scribner, is at last complete in sixteen volumes, and we have to congratulate those responsible for the enterprise upon the extremely satisfactory way in which they have performed their task. Here at last we have the entire work in fiction of perhaps the greatest of all novelists presented in admirable English and in beautiful mechanical form. Miss Hapgood's introductions to the several volumes are of great value for their presentation of the Russian critical estimate of the author. Volumes XIV. to XVI., now published, include 'Spring Freshets,' thirteen short stories, and the exquisite 'Poems in Prose.'

Mr. Henry T. Finck's editing of 'Fifty Songs of Franz Schubert,' which he has just done for the 'Musician's Library' of Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., has been conspicuously a work of love, and this is by no means the first occasion upon which he has expressed (and imparted to others) his enthusiastic appreciation of 'the greatest of the song-writers.' Indeed, when we look through this collection, ranging from the 'Gretchen am Spinnrade' of 1814 to the 'Am Meer' of 1828, we do not find much difficulty in agreeing with his view that in these fifty songs 'there is as much genius, and almost as much variety' as in the editor's earlier collection of 'Fifty Mastersongs by Twenty Composers,' included in the same series of volumes.

The eighteenth annual volume of the English 'Book-Prices Current,' covering the auction season of 1903-1904, has recently been sent us by the publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock of London. So long have the accuracy and inclusiveness of this standard reference work been established that its value requires no further emphasis at this time. With its American prototype, it should find place on the shelves of every well-ordered public library. From the compiler's introduction, we learn that the season covered in this latest volume was by no means satisfactory to the trade. While the real treasures of the book-world have held their own fairly well, the ordinary items that make up the bulk of the sales have shown a falling off of from thirty to forty per cent., as compared to what they have brought in years of happier commercial conditions.

NOTES.

A new novel by Mr. S. Weir Mitchell and the Hon. Andrew D. White's autobiography and reminiscences are scheduled for March publication by the Century Co.

A volume devoted to Chaucer, under the editorship of Prof. Fred Norris Robinson, is being prepared for Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s well-known series of 'Cambridge Poets.'

Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, 'The Marriage of William Ashe,' now appearing serially in 'Harper's Magazine,' will be issued in book form by Messrs. Harper & Brothers early in March.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. publish 'In the Days of Shakespeare,' by Mr. Tudor Jenks, a pleasant book for young readers, in the manner of the author's recent book about Chaucer and his times.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's recent sermon at Harvard University, which has provoked widespread discussion, is soon to be published by Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. in a booklet entitled 'God in His World.'

A volume of 'Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality,' by Mr. Charles Morris, is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. The subjects of the tales are Spanish-American; the language is simple, and the book has illustrations.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. republish, in a neat uniform set of four volumes, their books by the late Lafcadio Hearn. The titles are, 'A Japanese Miscellany,' 'Shadowings,' 'Exotics and Retrospectives,' and 'In Ghostly Japan.'

'Four American Indians,' by Mr. Edson L. Whitney and Miss Frances M. Perry, is a reading book for schools published by the American Book Co. King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Osceola are the respective subjects of the biographies.

Messrs. R. B. Donnelley & Sons Co. publish a neat volume containing the 'Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Lincoln,' edited by Mr. John Vance Cheney. This is the second volume of the 'Lakeside Classics' issued by this house.

The new 'Garden Magazine,' published by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., makes an excellent beginning with its February number; text, illustrations, and typography being all of the best. The periodical will doubtless speedily make itself indispensable to those whose special interests it serves.

'The Planting of a Nation in the New World' is the title of the first volume in Prof. Edward Channing's long-promised History of the United States. This volume will be issued by the Macmillan Co. within a month or two, and the remaining seven volumes will appear at intervals thereafter.

The recent developments in Russia lend unusual timeliness to Mr. A. Cahan's novel 'The White Terror and the Red,' announced for immediate publication by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. The book is said to present a dramatic picture of internal affairs in the Czar's domain, written from the point of view of a member of the Revolutionary party.

The 'A. L. A. Catalog' (sic), in its new form, extended to include eight thousand volumes, is a work of great usefulness, and the Library of Congress deserves the warmest thanks for having undertaken its publication and distribution at a nominal price. It has two parts in one; the former a classified enumeration, and the latter a dictionary catalogue of the best modern type. Since Mr. Melvil Dewey is the editor (with the assistance of Miss

May Seymour and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf), the Dewey system of classification is the basis of the work. It is an invaluable guide for the small public library, the school library, and the general reader in search of the best books upon any particular subject.

A popular cloth-bound edition of 'A Rose of Normandy,' by Mr. William R. A. Wilson, has just been added by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. to their popular fiction series. Mr. Wilson has written another romance, entitled 'A Knot of Blue,' for spring publication.

Among the authors to be represented on the spring list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Alleyne Ireland, Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. Mary Austin, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Prof. George H. Palmer.

Prof. Lewis Campbell has recently completed a volume on the Tragic Drama in Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Shakespeare, the purpose of which, he says, is to invite attention to the essential points of correspondence between the great masterpieces of Athens and of Elizabethan England. Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. will publish the book.

'The Principles and Progress of English Poetry,' by Professor C. M. Gayley, is published by the Macmillan Co. It is essentially a book of texts, from Chaucer to Tennyson, although the amount of apparatus is considerable, and although there is an introductory study of a hundred pages on 'The Principles of Poetry.' Mr. Clement C. Young has collaborated with Professor Gayley in the preparation of this work.

Twelve volumes of the 'Kensington' Thackeray, just sent to us by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, complete the thirty-two volumes of this dignified and almost monumental library edition of the great novelist. We have praised it so highly as the several volumes have from time to time appeared, that little now remains to be said beyond recording our satisfaction that the work is complete. The new plates made by Mr. De Vinne, the fine quality of paper and binding, the care given to producing a comprehensive and accurate text, and the abundance of the illustrations, are features that speak for themselves, and make this edition highly satisfactory. The Brookfield letters are now for the first time included in a complete Thackeray, and a list of characters is now for the first time made.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

February 1, 1905.

Animals.—Do They Think? John Burroughs. *Harper*.
 Arnold, Matthew, Intime. Peter A. Sillard. *Atlantic*.
 Bank, A Model. Will Payne. *World's Work*.
 Beautifying Ugly Things. Mary B. Hart. *World's Work*.
 Biography. William R. Thayer. *No. American*.
 Boston Symphony Orchestra and its Founder. *Century*.
 Business, The Word. Richard Le Gallienne. *Harper*.
 Canada's Attitude toward Us. *World's Work*.
 'Castles, Land of a Hundred.' Ernest Rhys. *Harper*.
 Chicago's New Park Service. H. G. Foreman. *Century*.
 Cleopatras, Six. William Everett. *Atlantic*.
 College Students.—Should They Study? *No. American*.
 Democratic Predicament, The. Edward Stanwood. *Atlantic*.
 Election Expenditures, Publicity of. *No. American*.
 Everglades of Florida, The. *Century*.
 Far East after the War. Baron Kaneto. *World's Work*.
 Fighting-Whales, The Little. J. B. Connolly. *Harper*.
 Finland, The Conflict in. D. B. Macgowan. *Century*.
 German Emperor, The. Andrew D. White. *Century*.
 Gothic in French Architecture. A. Rodin. *No. American*.
 Haicheng, White Slaves of. John Fox, Jr. *Scribner*.
 Hans Breitmann as Romany Rye. E. R. Pennell. *Atlantic*.

Herbert as Religious Poet. G. H. Palmer. *Atlantic*.
 Heroines, Love Affairs of. H. T. Finck. *Harper*.
 Insurance Laws. H. W. Lanier. *World's Work*.
 Italian Recollections. Madame Waddington. *Scribner*.
 Jackson and Van Buren Papers. Jas. Schouler. *Atlantic*.
 Japanese Problems. Count Okuma. *No. American*.
 Jiu-Jitsu. H. Irving Hancock. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Korea and its Emperor. W. F. Sands. *Century*.
 La Salle the Great. Henry Loomis Nelson. *Harper*.
 Marine Biology, Studies in. W. S. Harwood. *Harper*.
 Mary Stuart, Youth of. H. W. Longfellow. *Harper*.
 Menelik, Making a Treaty with. *World's Work*.
 Morocco, Conditions in. Philip F. Bayard. *No. American*.
 Newspaper Woman's Confessions. Helen Winslow. *Atlantic*.
 Pacific Railroads, A 'Corner' in. *World's Work*.
 Panama Canal Problems. John Barrett. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Political Economist, The, and the Public. *No. American*.
 Pompeian Discovery, A New. Ettore Pais. *Century*.
 Poverty, Some Remedies for. G. P. Brett. *No. American*.
 Radium—Cause of the Earth's Heat. *Harper*.
 Railway Rates. W. Morton Grinnell. *No. American*.
 Scandinavia, What People Read in. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Simpler Living, Plan for. G. P. Brett. *World's Work*.
 Singers Now and Then. W. J. Henderson. *Atlantic*.
 Socialism in Europe. F. A. Vanderlip. *Scribner*.
 South Polar Campaign Results. J. S. Keltie. *No. Amer.*
 Spanish Treaty Claims. Crammond Kennedy. *No. Amer.*
 Street-Railway Fares in the U. S. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Theatre, National, Financing the. *No. American*.
 Theatre Folk of New York. John Corbin. *Scribner*.
 Thomas, Theodore. W. J. Henderson. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Venezuela, Industrial Outlook in. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Wall Street as It Is. S. A. Nelson. *World's Work*.
 War, Lessons of, for America and England. *No. American*.
 War, What Justifies Intervention in? *Rev. of Revs.*
 War Correspondent and Future. T. F. Millard. *Scribner*.
 Wealth, Our Growth in. C. M. Harvey. *World's Work*.
 Wireless Telegraphy, Advance of. *World's Work*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 50 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

THE CHRONICLES OF AN OLD CAMPAIGNER: M. de la Colonie, 1692-1717. Trans. from the French by Walter C. Horsley. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 479. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4. net.

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